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BLAME PLACED AT DOOR OF PACKERS FOR ACTS IN WAR

Charge Made That They Sought to Get Meat Into Germany Through Sweden—William B. Colver Defended in the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —That it was the action of the packers themselves and not any criticism of the packing interests by the Federal Trade Commission or its former chairman, William B. Colver, which has stirred the feeling of the British Government toward the meat export trade of this country, was charged in the Senate on Saturday by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa.

"If there is any reason, as charged by the Senator from Illinois (Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.), for the feeling in Britain about the meat in this country," Senator Kenyon declared, "it is not because of anything the Federal Trade Commission has done, but on account of the efforts of the packers to run the blockade during the war and get meat into Germany, which was at war with England, through Sweden or other countries."

Defending W. B. Colver, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, Senator Kenyon said: "I do not hesitate to say, a more faithful servant of the people never occupied a public office. He has stood up under every kind of assailment, abuse and malice, and he can really be proud, I think, of the enemies he has made."

Denied by Mr. Colver

To Senator Sherman's charges that Mr. Colver destroyed instead of promoted American export trade by "unfriendly comments" and "violent speeches" in English newspapers, and that his expenses while abroad were "paid out of government appropriations," Senator Kenyon declared: "Mr. Colver has denied the alleged interview in London and has shown that his expenses abroad were paid by himself."

A statement under the heading, "Some Sidelights on the Packers," prepared by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, was also read in the Senate. In part it was as follows:

"No one will probably ever know just how much money has been spent by the packers to control legislation, to control officials and to deceive the public. It is doubtful whether the packers themselves could give this information correctly.

"We approach the domain of the great packers as a little child would approach a giant. At every step we are impressed with their wonderful power, their inexhaustible resources, the infinite network of connection with the most powerful financial institutions of the country. Their paid emissaries are in every locality. They are secretly entrenched in politics, in all kinds of business and in nearly all the activities of human endeavor. To carry out their ends, they have all kinds of instrumentalities.

"Highly Paid, Useless Employees"

"They have an army of highly paid, useless employees, who can give no honorable reason for their packer connections. Their agents are at the meeting of every Legislature and in the capital city. Their control of human food is so great that expense is a secondary consideration. They know that, after all, all these expenses are paid and all this machinery is oiled by the consumers of the country. If their expenses increase, they have but to lower the price that they pay to the producer, or increase the price that they charge the consumer, or both. The competition of the independent dealers is negligible. In fact, the existence of the independent packing establishments is desired by them, so long as they do not develop in size and their competition become dangerous. They fix the price, and, when they have fixed a price that covers all their unnecessary extravagance and expense, it naturally follows that a multitude of little packers can follow along in their tracks and make big profits."

Union Labor's Position

It Would Welcome Federal Regulation of Packing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Federal regulation of the packing-house industry, under some such plan as that outlined in the Kenyon-Kendrick bill, now before Congress, would be welcomed by union Labor in Chicago's packing town, according to George Youstra, secretary of the Stockyards Labor Council, and M. F. Wagner, secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, who were interviewed here by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Opinions expressed by the leaders were in direct contradiction of the petition being circulated by Armour & Co. among its employees, protesting against federal regulation. The officials of Armour & Co. report a large percentage of signatures, but union men assert that many sign the petition without knowing what it is about, or through fear of antagonizing the foremen.

These union leaders, Youstra and Wagner, anticipate that, should a commission be appointed to control the affairs of the packers, a commission such as the Federal Trade Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission, many working conditions of which they now complain in vain might be improved and wages which they consider below the cost of living might be increased.

"Of course," explained Mr. Youstra, "we would prefer to deal with the packers direct, but we are not strong enough. There are three federations of unions now in the stockyards, all fighting for control. There are the Stockyards Labor Council, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, and the Mechanical Trades Federation. As long as we must fight among ourselves, we would welcome the protection of government control.

"Arbitration, under Judge Samuel Alschuler of the United States District Court, during the last three years, has been a failure, but we would rather have that than to deal with the packers direct at the present time."

STATUS OF IRISH AGENT QUESTIONED

Harry Boland, Secretary to Eamonn de Valera, Believed to Be in United States Without a Properly Viséed Passport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —One of the Irish leaders now in this country who is believed to have entered without the formality of the viséed passport required by law, is Harry Boland, secretary to Eamonn de Valera. The State Department has been advised by some of its legal advisers that Mr. Boland has made himself liable to prosecution under the Espionage Act by reason of his utterances, one of which was the recent advocacy of a vendetta in the United States to avenge the acts of the English in Ireland.

If action were to be instituted against him for such an attempt to incite Americans to reprisals against alleged acts of Englishmen in Ireland, however, it would have to be at the instigation of the Department of Justice. Mr. Boland has not been officially reported to the State Department as being in the United States without a passport. The failure of the Labor Department to report his arrival and that of others who are believed to have arrived without passports has caused the State Department to take under consideration the status caused by this evasion of the laws of the country and it is possible that the Labor Department, in addition to being required to notify the State Department in the future of the arrival of all persons who enter under such conditions, may be asked to report to it names of persons now in the United States unlawfully, if they are known to the Department of Labor.

Under the ruling of President Wilson, the Department of Labor has no discretion in regard to persons arriving without passports, but must at once report them to the State Department and carry out its orders concerning such persons. The laxity of the Labor Department is said to be responsible for the presence in this country of many agitators and undesirables. If the law is strictly enforced, it will simplify the problem of preventing much mischief done by such persons.

PLIGHT OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Grave reports are circulated concerning the plight of the Austrian Government. There is at present no confirmation of the intended resignation of the government, but its impotence to obtain cash or credits and to provide food for the people, indeed to improve in any way a situation which cannot possibly continue without complete collapse, is evident. The deficit grows greater, and for the present year the receipts fall short of the budget expenditure by two-thirds. The krone is worth only one-hundredth part of its former value.

No wonder that the government contemplates throwing the task of administration on the Reparations Commission by declaring Austria bankrupt. It is, however, hoped that the crisis will be tided over till next week and that the Paris conference will announce some good news to Austria. Certainly, if this is not the case, the position of any Austrian Government will be altogether untenable.

Among the reports received is that of an immigent general strike and a revolutionary movement. The people, it is feared, are almost out of hand. The desire for a union with Germany also manifests itself. Official circles are reticent and profess to have heard nothing of specific troubles. What is clear is that any further delay in dealing with the problem, which has long been acute, will have irreparable consequences.

WIRES ORDERED REMOVED

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky —Federal Judge Evans on Saturday ordered the Western Union Telegraph Company to remove, by November 1 next, its poles and wires from the right of way of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The order is a sequel to long litigation between the companies over the question of the Western Union's right to maintain its equipment on railroad property.

LENINE LEADERSHIP REJECTED IN ITALY

Socialist Congress Rejects Terms for Inclusion in Third International by Large Majority—Extremists Leave the Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The seventeenth Italian Socialist Congress, which opened at Leghorn on January 15, has repudiated Nicholas Lenine's ukase by an overwhelming majority, resulting in the Communists leaving the hall and meeting in another building. Three prominent groups were represented at the congress, the first the intransigeant Communists; the second, the big group of unitary Communists; the third, the moderate group.

The intransigeants came to the congress with a program to obtain the expulsion of the moderate group from the Socialist Party, or to recede and constitute by themselves a Communist Party outside the Socialist Party. The Third International of Moscow has repeatedly interfered with the congress by wires and official messages, signed by Mr. Lenine and Mr. Zinovieff. These messages formally ordered the expulsion of the moderate group, if Italian Socialists desired admittance to the Third International. In reality, this foreign interference has had a pitiful effect, so far as Mr. Lenine is concerned, and merely shows how imperfect is the information in Mr. Lenine's possession regarding the actual condition of Labor problems in Italy.

Mr. Lenine evidently believes that Italy, so far as Socialist questions are concerned, is almost in the condition existing during the Middle Ages, or somewhat like Russia was before 1917. It can be imagined how difficult it would be for experienced Italian Socialists to accept orders from such an incompetent source. The congress has resulted in a triumph of the unitary and moderate groups, who in the past have secured to Italian workers all the chief conquests, from the eight-hour day to the recent scheme for workers' joint control in factories, and have also given the workers a powerful organization.

Mr. Turati, who had been in effect called by the Communists before the congress somewhat like a culprit, has emerged as their judge. While the unitary and moderate groups will adhere to the program of the Third International, they, like the French Socialists, maintain their independence of action. They now amalgamate in a party which shall be known as the Italian Socialist Party. The intransigeant Communists, having seceded, now constitute the Italian Communist Party.

On Thursday night, after prolonged discussion, votes were cast and the resulting poll shows that the unitary and moderate elements have secured 112,000 votes, while the new Communist Party secured only 58,000. No prominent Socialist leader has remained with the Communist minority.

MR. OBREGON TO URGE INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — Recommendation that the Mexican Government pay indemnities for damages sustained by individuals and companies during revolutionary periods in this country will be made to the Mexican Congress by President Obregon. He made this announcement after conferring with members of a legal commission which has been studying several projects to be submitted to the extraordinary session of Congress beginning on February 7.

President Obregon asserted that personally, he did not believe the government should be obliged to pay these indemnities, saying: "Revolutions are merely processes of evolution toward progress." He added, however, that, as Mexican laws already enacted favored such payments, he felt bound to submit a recommendation to that effect.

President Obregon took a decided stand against gambling, but declared himself in favor of assuming a liberal attitude toward other sports, such as bull fighting.

RACIAL CONDITIONS IN CUBA NORMAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —There is absolutely no danger of a racial uprising in Cuba, it is announced by the Cuban Legation here. On the contrary, it is said that the colored population has never been more orderly or loyal than at present. The text of the statement follows:

"The Cuban Legation, after receiving instructions from the State Department of Cuba, makes known that the news published by various journals of New York and other large cities stating that a racial uprising was contemplated in Cuba is absolutely false and devoid of any foundation whatever, as the colored population of Cuba, has never given a higher example of patriotism and order than at the present moment.

"It is of interest to note that the colored population of the island has never exceeded 25 to 30 per cent of the native population, a percentage that is still further decreased when compared with the total of the foreign population of the island."

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS IN SPANISH CORTES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—Following upon the declaration that by every possible means he would obstruct the government in the new Spanish Cortes as no government had ever been obstructed before, as a penalty for the methods employed at the last election and a policy injurious to national interests, Jean de la Cierva has produced an extraordinary situation in the Chamber of Deputies and the Ministry foresees a dilemma if it continues.

At every possible opportunity, Mr. la Cierva calls for aa vote of the Chamber, with the result that, on one afternoon, 50 of such votes were taken, and 72 on the succeeding afternoon.

In these tactics Mr. la Cierva is receiving the support of some other sections, particularly the Romanonist Liberals, whose leader, Count de Romanones, states ambiguously that he disapproves of the practice and has never adopted it, but that Mr. la Cierva is within his rights, and therefore he will support him.

GREEKS BREAK UP TURKS' FORMATION

Forces Concentrated for Turkish Offensive Against Smyrna Have Retired — Election Promises Unfulfilled in Athens

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The Greeks in Asia Minor, having successfully broken up the Kemalist formation, concentrated with a view to an early Turkish offensive against Smyrna, have now retired to their positions, and it is improbable that the Turks will be capable of serious mischief for some months to come.

Apart from this, the strategic situation has undergone no considerable change. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, still retains control of railway communications with Constantinople and Konia. To rob him of this, it would have been necessary for the Greeks to seize the two junctions of Eski-Shehr and Afiun-Karahissar, a task demanding the employment of a strong offensive over the whole front. This the Athens government will be indisposed to undertake while the attitude of the entente powers toward the new regime remains so undecided; but if they did so, and were successful in reaching their objectives, it is questionable whether any real advantage would be gained thereby. Kemal would merely retreat further into the wilds of Anatolia and harass his enemy with guerilla warfare.

It is not an onslaught by Kemal's legions that the Hellenes have most to fear. It is rather the economic effect of the prolonged mobilization, and the political result of broken election promises. Demobilization topped the Royalist bill at the recent elections, and when the electors find that their menfolk are still retained with the colors, and that the internal situation shows no improvement, the anti-Veniselist government may discover that they have embarked on a very hazardous enterprise.

Meantime, it is now known that the attitude of the British Government at the forthcoming Paris conference will be definitely opposed to revision of the Turkish treaty. This policy will be supported generally speaking by Italy, who appears to have come to the conclusion that it is preferable to leave the Greeks in Asia Minor rather than to strengthen French influence there and at Constantinople. So far as King Constantine is concerned, Mr. Lloyd George is still opposed to interference with Greek internal politics, and Italy has already recognized the Royalist minister at Rome, so that, so far as the entente is concerned the King may make good if he acts circumspectly. The danger to the Constantinian régime lies firstly at home, and secondly in the Balkan Peninsula, rather than further afield.

CLAIMS FOR SEIZED ALIEN PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Approximately $117,000,000 worth of property taken over by the Alien Property Custodian during the war has been returned to American wives of Germans, Austrians and others, it was said recently at the custodian's office. The returns were made under a recent act of Congress which permitted women who before the war married subjects of enemy countries and citizens of countries since separated from Austria-Hungary, such as Tzecho-Slovakia, to file claims for their property in this country seized by the government under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Claims are coming in at the rate of 40 or 50 a week.

SHIPPING INQUIRY SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —An investigation of the contract between the International Mercantile Marine, an American corporation, and the British Government, will be conducted by the Shipping Board next Thursday, it is announced. An opportunity will be given P. A. S. Franklin, president of the company, and others interested, to be heard.

BRITAIN WILL CEASE NAVAL COMPETITION

Statesman Declares Government Has No Wish to Incur Enormous Expenditure for Big Ships Now—Conference Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The ultimate outcome of the movement toward the limitation of naval armaments depends chiefly upon the United States and the United Kingdom, and between these two powers alone the whole matter lies. This is the view taken by a prominent British statesman, who prefers to remain anonymous, but whose experience of the naval and military problems connected with the British Empire lends weight to the opinions expressed in the interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the naval race with other powers is over for the present. In any case Great Britain would mark time after the experiences of the war, until the relative merits of the various types of war craft are decided and put beyond the realms of serious dispute. But apart from that, Great Britain is utterly unable to build warships at the present time, and must be content to have the United States in possession of a fleet equal to that of Great Britain.

As one who has taken a leading part in British administration, the informant was positive that the British Government would stand by the declaration of Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, to that effect.

Conference Proposed

That a President and a President-elect of the United States, of different political parties, are understood to be in favor of an international conference on proposals for the limitation of armaments is regarded as a very hopeful sign, and if the Americans and the British get so far as a conference on the subject, great hopes are entertained that something tangible will result. There is no serious ground for disagreement between the United States and Great Britain, and, in the event of any naval power arising and wishing to don the mantle of German domination, the informant was confident that the combined naval strength of the English-speaking nations would be sufficient to preserve the world from aggression.

Even if the United States yields to the influence of those who would persuade her to pursue a course of splendid isolation—which is far from being indicated by Warren G. Harding's first announcement of policy—or even if she is misled by propagandists, who seek to separate both her and France from Great Britain, the fact remains that, in the present economic situation, Great Britain cannot build capital ships costing £9,000,000 each.

Origin of Great Competition

On the ground of utility, the informant did not condemn capital ships, though he condemned their originator, Lord Fisher, who, in his opinion, committed the world to a program of heavy expenditure by throwing down the gauge of the dreadnaught, and also, by planting the seed of naval ambition in Germany, initiated the biggest armament competition in history.

The present tirade against the capital ship, led by Sir Percy Scott, he regarded as unreasonable, and the only serious criticism of the British big ships during the war was that, in many technical respects, the German ships of a similar class were superior in efficiency.

In the informant's opinion, Japan need not have gone ahead with that program of building which she claims dates from the pre-war days, and was only delayed from lack of resources. The situation has now changed, and although at one time Australia and other countries, with large, tempting areas of territory suitable for occupation by an expanding people, might have been reasonably expectant of a Japanese naval menace, at the present time Japan has got a hold on eastern Siberia that must allay any fear that she will need to expand in other directions.

In the informant's opinion, therefore, the United States has little need to go on building capital ships. The argument of some Japanese apologists that Japan must expand, even if she must fight to do it, has been robbed of some of its force, while Great Britain is financially exhausted and indisposed to spend money to retain the title of the biggest naval power.

MEDICAL SOCIETY MAKES NEW MOVE

Measure Introduced in California Legislature to Repeal Vaccination Law, Leaving the Whole Question to Local Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The Conservation of Public Health League, a medical organization, has put in a bill in the Legislature to repeal the state vaccination law which provides for compulsory vaccination in the schools, but contains exemption from physical examination and vaccination by objectors. The proponents of the repeal claim that the present law is cumbersome, expensive and difficult of operation, and in no way aids health authorities. The league claims the credit for defeating the anti-compulsory vaccination amendment and also for defeating a bill to do away with vaccination.

Dr. W. M. Dickie, secretary of the state Board of Health, is quoted as saying: "Repeal of the law will in no way interfere with the powers given the state Board of Health under the general health laws, but will aid us in establishing clinics for vaccination purposes that will stop a lot of harmful agitation by those opposed to vaccination, which is the only prevention against smallpox."

Those opposed to compulsory vaccination, 400,000 of whom went on record at the recent election, are watching with great interest this move on the part of the doctors. They say the exemption clause in the state law has offered protection from compulsory vaccination and Dr. Dickie's attempt to quarantine healthy children in the Culver case to compel them to submit to physical examination does not lead them to expect from him any exemptions under the general health laws.

Celestine Sullivan, who is officially connected with the health league, and is editor of Better Health, the official bulletin of the state medical association, says: "We opposed an initative bill that prohibited compulsory vaccination in November. Now we are simply removing from the statute books the entire vaccination law, leaving that question up to the local authorities."

SPANISH ASSEMBLY PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Saturday) — Alexander Lerroux, leader of the Republicans, has presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies for establishment of an extra-parliamentary assembly, to which neither deputies nor senators may belong, and devoted to the study and determination of economic and professional problems, including that of renewal of the privileges of the Bank of Spain, national monopolies, maritime subventions, railway rates, commercial treaties and customs tariffs. The bill provides that the government must present to the Cortes within one month all the decisions of this assembly, for discussion and final determination.

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PREMIERS MEET IN PARIS TO DISCUSS REPARATIONS PLAN

Diversity of Views on Fixation of German Indebtedness Makes the Conference One of Exceptional Importance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—President Millerand himself this morning took part in the French preliminary consultations respecting the inter-Allied conference. No secret was made of the fact that, although Aristide Briand, the Premier, and the President were believed to be in agreement, there is some difference of opinion manifesting itself on the reparations problem. Mr. Briand, while attempting to blend the various opinions, lays the greatest stress on a scheme of five payments, and is now disposed to postpone fixation of the total German debt as long as possible.

President Millerand, on the contrary, insists upon what is called the scheme of "forfeit." He is in favor of defining the German liabilities without waiting until five annual payments have been made. There still remains some doubt, then, about the final attitude of France, though acceptance of the annuities system seems assured whatever happens in respect of the larger question of the whole German debt.

There was present at the Elysée today, besides the President and the Premier, Louis Loucheur, Paul Doumer, Louis Dubois, who is president of the Reparations Commission, Mr. Seydoux and Mr. Cheysson, French representative at the expert conference of Brussels.

Five Powers Represented

When the Supreme Council meets tomorrow at the Quai D'Orsay, there will be a diversity of views. Five powers are represented, France, England, Italy, Japan, and Belgium. It is held to be impossible that at a short conference, lasting a maximum of 10 days, a real solution of the reparations question can be found. At best, fundamental bases will be laid down. If Mr. Briand's opposition to immediate fixation of the indemnities prevails at the Elysée, the attitude of the other powers is not altogether in accord. Belgium, for example, presses for a lump sum, as against the installments method. Mr. Jaspar, chief Belgian representative, contends that the treaty obliges the Allies to make known the real German obligations by May. The danger that is being pointed out is that, if an impossible sum is stated, Germany will declare herself bankrupt.

Germany herself seems to prefer the installment plan, though disputing it in detail, and approves the relegation of fixation of the total to a later period. Italy seems most anxious that nothing shall be done to imperil the peace of the world. There will be much discussion about the German assets. Germany asks for Upper Silesia, and the retention or loss of this province obviously affects greatly the German capacity to pay.

Possible Concessions

Other possible concessions to Germany, in return for a serious effort, will, it is believed, be considered. If the total is fixed, it is likely to be in the neighborhood of 80,000,000,000 marks, considerably less than was proposed at Boulogne last year. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is given to understand that little time will be devoted to disarmament. The trouble was always exaggerated, and has been almost forgotten during the political crisis that France has just passed through. Germany has indeed, according to British views, fulfilled fairly well the disarmament conditions. The armed civil guards constitute the crux of the problem. The German contention is that the organization in Bavaria and East Prussia are necessary in view of the Bolshevist peril. While France at first refused to accept this explanation, there is now, in view of fuller information, a disposition to compromise, and although asking for a reduction of forces, to leave more than was at first contemplated.

It is understood that the eastern situation will come under review, but England is understood to be flatly opposed to any revision of the Sèvres Treaty. The precedent of tearing up a treaty so freshly signed would be fatal, and it is astonishing that France, who has the greatest interest in preserving intact the other treaties, should dispute the integrity of the Treaty of Sèvres and attempt to vindicate the Turk.

Differences on Greek Policy

Naturally the reported defeats of the Greek troops tend to help the French thesis. It is argued, first, that Greece cannot hold the territories given to her, and in any case that the Allies have, by the Sèvres treaty, only served to aggrandize the former enemy, King Constantine and the Greek Royalists. The British wish to preserve a neutral attitude and to wait upon events is thought to be almost certain to prevail. The territory taken from the Turks cannot now be given

back, whatever complications have appeared since the San Remo conference.

Another problem which must occupy the Council is the administration of Austria. The Entente will have the burden of Austria upon its own shoulders, whether it wishes it or not. As a matter of fact, France is favorable to aid being given. Austrian financial experts are now on their way to Paris to discuss the position.

Large numbers of persons are taking part in this conference besides governmental chiefs. Mr. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister is accompanied by Count Devignon and Mr. Theunis. Count Sforza, who will represent Italy, unless the Premier, Mr. Giolitti, makes a flying visit, is accompanied by the Marquess della Torreta, and Mr. Di Martino, the Ambassador in London. Viscount Ischii represents Japan. With the British delegation are representatives of the various departments such as the Admiralty, the War Office and the Board of Trade. Sir Auckland Geddes may come straight on from London to hold consultations regarding the American attitude with Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon.

Settlement Hoped For

Britain Disposed to Ease Pressure on the Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The conference of the Allied Premiers, who are assembling in Paris for the first meeting tomorrow, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, is looked upon by British authorities as of great importance. Hopes are held that it will be most fruitful, inasmuch as it now seems possible that the reparations question will be definitely settled this time.

There have been two strong groups in France, one headed by Raymond Poincaré, who desires to impose upon the Germans their own ruthlessness by interpreting the reparation clauses of the Versailles Treaty in the most literal way, demanding from Germany the total amount of damage caused to the Allies by the war. The other group, headed by President Millerand, and believed to be backed by the new Premier, Aristide Briand, favors the British plan of endeavoring to fix the total amount to be paid in consultation with Germany in such a way that the sum may be a practical one that is within Germany's capacity to pay without irretrievably ruining her financially.

This group bows to the logic of events, and, while admitting that Germany must pay for her misdeeds, is not so blinded by the desire for revenge that it cannot see that an utterly impoverished Germany will make the worst kind of neighbor. For if the Germans cannot pay for imports from the Allies, one of the best customers for export trade will be lost, and the time when central Europe will once more be put on its feet will be indefinitely delayed.

Mr. Briand's speech in the Chamber of Deputies has made a good impression here, and it is felt that he will bring all his statesmanship to bear on the difficult problems which are to be considered.

The Reparations Boomerang

May 1, when the Reparations Commission must declare the total amount of reparations, will soon be here. By that date Germany must pay to the Allies the sum of £1,000,000,000, either in money or kind, and while the German Government claims to have met this obligation, the Reparations Commission considers that only somewhat over half this amount has been redeemed.

The French attach much more importance to reparations than does Great Britain, for, in the budget for the financial year 1921-22 the French Government has calculated on receiving from Germany £275,000,000. The Allies are beginning to see that reparations in kind act as a boomerang on their own trade. The heavy tonnage of German shipping, delivered to England, has reacted unfavorably on the shipbuilding yards of the country, and the monthly delivery of 2,000,000 tons of coal has had quite a serious effect on British coal exports, so that cash is much more acceptable.

Statesmen Leave for Paris

The Prime Minister and his party left London early this morning for Paris, Earl Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George going together with their principal secretaries, among whom will be Sir Philip Sassoon and Philip Kerr. The War Office and Admiralty will also be represented. Winston Churchill, who is in the south of France, will in all probability reach Paris during the conference, it is stated. Lord D'Abernon and Sir John Bradbury, British representatives on the Reparations Commission, will also be available.

The conference will probably be concluded before the end of the week. John Giolitti, Premier of Italy, will be unable to leave Rome, but the Marquess della Torretta will accompany Count Sforza, the Foreign Secretary, as an Italian delegate.

Germans to Offer Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—It is understood that the German Government proposes during the coming week to lay before the Allies at Paris, through its representative, Dr. Charles Bergmann, definite proposals for indemnity and reparations. The Berlin press today discusses in pessimistic terms the forthcoming Paris conference. Moderate newspapers hope that some settlement may be hammered out, but the Junker newspapers denounce alike the Allies for wishing to ruin Germany and the German Government for consenting even to discuss the allied proposal for yearly installments instead of fixing the total sum of the indemnity before May 1, this year.

GERMAN ATTITUDE ON RUSSIA STATED

Foreign Minister Shows That Changed Conditions Under Soviet Rule Render Reopening of Trade Relations Difficult

BERLIN, Germany (Friday) — (By The Associated Press) — In a lengthy statement read before the Reichstag today, Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Secretary, explained the government's position with respect to diplomatic and commercial relations with Soviet Russia.

The official declaration came in response to an interpellation presented by the Independent Socialists, who demanded to know what steps the government planned to take to establish relations with Germany's eastern neighbor "which are equally profitable and necessary for both countries."

Answering the interpellation, Dr. Simons said: "The German Government has not been able to alter the conditions which have complicated political and trade intercourse with Russia and throughout the whole world. The reason for this is found primarily in the complete evolution of Russia from her former economic system, her artificial isolation, her inaccessibility by land, and the total collapse of Russian transportation facilities. The final obstacle is found in the Soviet Government's principles governing international trade and its attitude with respect to revolutionary propaganda."

The reasons why Germany had not yet resumed relations with Soviet Russia, Dr. Simons added, were explained by the Moscow Government's failure to make due amends for the murder of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, and also the persistency with which the Soviet régime had attempted to carry on political agitation in Germany.

Reverting to the attempted resumption of trade relations through unofficial sources, Dr. Simons stated that progress in this direction could not be expected until the Russian Government and people were able to produce tangible evidence that they were in possession of export commodities, that the Russian transportation system had received needed improvements and that the East had ceased to be a theater of war.

The Russian methods of negotiating also were keeping other nations aloof, said Dr. Simons, in answer to an inquiry of the Independent Socialists why the German Government had failed to enter into official negotiations with the Soviets.

"I would remind you of the tragicomedy of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which constantly are being resumed and equally as often being broken off, just when they are about to be concluded," said Dr. Simons.

Referring to alleged concessions obtained by Americans in Siberia, Dr. Simons observed that optimistic reports brought back by American "commercial pathfinders" probably would not be realized in their entirety. He said he believed none of the nations now carrying on negotiations with Russia would be able to carry out their trade plans without the aid of Germany, and that none of them would be able to dispense with German labor in connection with their Russian aspirations.

"It is not our business either to overthrow or to support the Soviet Government," said Dr. Simons. "Instead we must concern ourselves with the problem how the Russian people, together with ourselves, can extricate themselves from their present economic misery."

COUNCIL PROPOSED FOR TREATY-MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, declared on Saturday at a meeting of the League for Political Education, that a council of foreign relations should be established for the purpose of taking from the United States Senate its treaty-making powers. "We need a new way of dealing with our foreign relations if we would avert a great social catastrophe," Mr. Vanderlip said.

The new body proposed by Mr. Vanderlip would be composed of 30 persons, to hold office for terms of 10 years each. They would be elected to office by the people. Three from the 30 would retire every year, others being elected to fill their places. The council would sit continuously in Washington, but half of the members would always be abroad. The council would supervise the administration of the State Department, an important part of its duties being the confirming of ambassadors.

The chief difficulty of carrying out the proposal would be that of inducing the Senate to abrogate its powers in matters of foreign relations, Mr. Vanderlip said. "But if there were 30 men in the Senate who might go into a super-Senate, and if there were 96 men in the Senate who thought they might, they might look with some complacency on the creation of this new body." Mr. Vanderlip put the word "thought" in italics.

CHICAGO LANDLORDS FINED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two landlords were fined $200 and costs, the maximum under a city ordinance, by Municipal Judge Joseph W. Schulman on Saturday for failing to supply sufficient heat for their tenants.

COOPERATION OF POWERS IS URGED

President Wilson Makes Guarantee of Russian Boundaries the Condition of His Attempt at Pacification of Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, in effect, makes the guarantee of the Russian boundaries by the powers the condition of his attempt at the pacification of Armenia, an effort which he was requested to make by the British Government.

In a note addressed to Paul Hymans, president of the League of Nations, by Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State, the President made known his views not only on the "distressful situation of Armenia," but on the entire situation in eastern Europe, earnestly urging upon the powers his conviction that only by "full and generous cooperation of the principal powers" could a hopeful approach to the early pacification and the permanent peace of Armenia be worked out.

He makes this the occasion to say that events on the Polish front and in the Crimea have added weight to the evidence that armed invasion is not the method by which the salvation of Russia and that of the adjoining states is to be worked out. Instead of attacks by weak nations or factions, supported more or less openly by strong powers, Mr. Wilson asserts his belief that the Russian revolution, "beneficent in its main purposes," must be worked out to an effective conclusion with such help from the outside as may be "voluntarily received."

"Peculiarly Pressing Challenge"

The President places on the map for the consideration of the government to whose attention his message is addressed central Russia, huge and disturbed, and the smaller national groups where distrust and factional disturbances tend to add to the general confusion and retard the settlement so much desired, not only for their own sakes but for the peace of the world. The new nationalities on the one hand, on guard against the Bolsheviki, and the Soviets on the other, are suspicious of the purposes of their neighbors. "The present moment," says Mr. Wilson, offers "a peculiarly pressing challenge" to those who have influence and power to contribute to the pacification of the states along the Russian border. This he regards as the logical sequence of the request to mediate in the Armenian conflict. "The small states will not venture to attack great Russia unless encouraged by the promise of support from stronger powers," he assumes.

If the principal powers to whom he addresses himself find themselves in accord with his views, President Wilson assures them that he will instruct his representative, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, to proceed with the mission to which he has been intrusted.

Text of Note

President Wilson's note, as transmitted by Acting Secretary Davis, follows:

"Your telegram of December 26, 1920, transmitting a message received by the Council from the British Government, concerning Armenia, stating that Armenia is reported to be under the control of Soviet Russia, and suggesting that the President instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to take up the matter with the Allied High Commissioner, has been received and read with interest by the President, who instructs me to reply as follows:

"The President does not deem it practicable to instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to act for him in this matter. As was stated in my telegram of December 16, 1920, he has chosen the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, who has been prepared to act for him in such steps as may be taken. Before instructing him to proceed, however, the President has been awaiting the definite assurances and information from all the principal powers interested as requested in his cable of November 30, 1920, defining the conditions under which he would endeavor to mediate.

"The message from the British Prime Minister transmitted by you on December 26 would seem to indicate the impracticability or futility of the President's addressing himself, at least in the first instance, to the Armenians and Kemalists. The President is inclined to share this view and to feel that no solution can be had without first getting at the source of the trouble.

"Pending receipt of information and assurances requested by the President in his telegram of November 30, 1920, it is deemed wise to state the problem as the President views it, its causes and possible remedies.

Cause of Difficulty

"It would appear that the immediate cause of trouble in Armenia and Turkey has been the Treaty of Sèvres. Admittedly, this was a difficult question with which to contend, but the treaty was drafted by the allied powers and the trouble has arisen over the failure of certain factions to accept this treaty, and of the Allies to enforce it.

"This is a question over which the President has no control, and measures which he might take or recommen in this direction would be dependent upon the hearty cooperation and support of the allied powers.

"The British Prime Minister calls attention to the report that Armenia is under the control of Moscow, from which it appears that another complication has developed. The dependence of Armenia on Soviet Russia is another situation over which the President has no control and he sees no action he could take to free Armenia without the moral and diplomatic support of the principal powers which holds promise of bringing peace and accord to the contending parties.

"There is bitter distrust and fear of war along all the Russian borders. It seems futile to attempt to bring peace to the Caucasus, if the result is merely to free the forces there engaged for new campaigns on other sectors of the long front.

"The distressful situation of Armenia is but one detail of this vast Russian problem, and the President most earnestly urges his conviction that it is only by a general and comprehensive treatment of the whole problem, only by full and generous cooperation of the principal powers, that a hopeful approach to the pacification and independence of Armenia can be found.

"The attitude of the President toward those now in power in Russia has been frequently and clearly expressed. He regards the Bolsheviki as a violent and tyrannical minority, by no means representing the real desires and purposes of the Russian people, but he had never believed that the problems raised by this coup d'état could be solved by military action from outside.

"He now hopes that the recent tragical events on the Polish front and in the Crimea have convinced all the world that armed invasion is not the way to bring peace to the people of Russia.

Elements Giving Hope

"The rapidly shifting events of recent months have only strengthened his conviction that the Russian revolution, beneficent in its main purposes, must be developed to a satisfactory conclusion by the Russians themselves. Help may from time to time be given from outside and voluntarily received. But attempts at militaryy coercion can but end in disaster.

"There are elements in the present situation which give added hope to projects of pacification. All the world is weary of war, and the conviction grows among the peoples of all countries that the military method offers very little promise of solving the grave problems of reconstruction which face us. There is at present no overt civil war in Russia. It is now a problem of the relations between central Russia and the surrounding smaller national groups.

"The unrest and instability along the border are caused by bitter and mutual distrust. The struggling new nationalities, which were formerly part of the Russian Empire, are afraid to disarm and return to the works of peace because they distrust the Bolsheviki and fear new aggressions. The Soviets contend that they are afraid to demobilize because they fear new attacks.

"The great impediment to peaceful reconstruction in those troubled border territories, the imminent danger of new hostilities, is caused by the utter confusion between offense and defense. Unless this distinction can be clearly defined, there is not only small hope of peace, but no hope of a clear perception of who is responsible for new wars.

Possibilities of Moment

"It is therefore the thought of the President that the present moment offers a peculiarly pressing challenge to an attempt at general pacification on the Russian borders along these lines. Such an attempt seems to the President the logical outgrowth—in fact, the only logical development—of the request to mediate in the Armenian conflict, and he feels bound in conscience once more to call this matter to the attention of the Associated Nations.

"It is obvious to all that these small struggling border states will not attack great Russia unless encouraged by promise of support from the stronger powers. The President, therefore, believes that the sine qua non of an attempt at pacification must be a public and solemn engagement among the great powers not to take advantage of Russia's stricken condition, and not to violate the territorial integrity of Russia nor to undertake themselves any further invasions of Russia, nor to tolerate such invasions by others.

"Such a public agreement would in effect say to those now in power in Russia, 'You are not menaced from outside. The great powers have voluntarily guaranteed you from attack. You can have peace if you want it.'

"The responsibility for any new war which might break out on the Russian border would then be clearly placed.

"If the principal powers represented on the Council of the League find themselves in accord with the President in this matter, and will assure him of the moral and diplomatic support, he will instruct his personal representative, Mr. Morgenthau, to proceed at once on his mission."

MORE SCHOOLS FOR GUATEMALA PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete reorganization of the public education system of Guatemala will be effected within a short time, according to Dr. Julio Bianchi, Guatemalan Minister to the United States. Plans are now being formulated by a commission of five men, headed by Dr. José G. Salazar, Minister of Public Instruction.

Every town in Guatemala with a population of 500 or more is to have a public school, and each of the 22 departments of the Republic is to be provided with a manual-training school. These training schools are to be designed especially to educate the Indian population of that country. A large number of the Indians serving in the army, Dr. Bianchi states, are now being taught reading and writing, the study of these two subjects being compulsory during military training.

UNYIELDING STAND OF MR. DE VALERA

Irish Leader in Message to People Counsels Continued Resistance to British Rule—Appeal for the Republican Cause

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Eamonn de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," in a message to the Irish people, appeals to them to remain steadfast in the Republican cause. The text of Mr. de Valera's message, given out on the occasion of the second anniversary of the assembling of the Dail Eireann, begins:

"I am glad to be with you and to greet and congratulate you on this the second anniversary of the formal confirmation of our nation's undying desire for ancient independence, the founding of our state on the ascertained will of the people and the giving of practical effect in our own regard to those rational principles universally accepted during the war as the only basis for a lasting peace between the nations.

Question of Ideals

"The faithfulness with which, through two terrible years, you have stood firm in the face of ruthless repression will make the nation shine out as long as human records endure as a glorious exception in this bad period of the abandonment of ideals and conscienceless betrayal.

"Great indeed have been your sufferings.

"For months, authentic dispatches have brought news of the almost daily assassinations of representative citizens, callous murder and the mutilation of defenseless prisoners, of flogging and inhuman torturing of brave men, and even of a boy condemned to the scaffold, because they would not be false to their patriotic comrades. They have told of the burning of homes and the looting and destruction of the fruits of your industry, and I know how heavy the price you were being made to pay for your devotion.

"But, thank God, though armed bullies in your streets with cowardly insolence taunt you with your powerlessness, the ancient heroism of your fathers, which enabled them to face undaunted the persecutors of their day, is yours also, and your sufferings will serve but to teach you how dearly bought and how precious is the heritage of the nationhood they have passed on to you to guard.

Morale Unbroken

"Thank God that splendid morale which has made you the wonder of the nations remains unbroken, and the enemy is once more learning that, though with brute force brave men and brave women may be murdered, brute force can never reach the spirit that inspires them.

"Your sufferings will surely not be in vain. Surrender of right, which alone could give victory to the usurper with all his forces and his frightfulness, he can never compel. Love of country and of freedom will, in your case as in others, prove superior to the might of his empire, and every drop of patriot blood he sheds will make for us more sacred the duty of perseverance and more certain its fulfillment.

(Signed) "EAMONN DE VALERA.

"Dublin, January 21."

Irish Secretary's Speech

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by Lady Greenwood, this morning reviewed the "Black and Tan" auxiliary police in the Beggar's Bush barracks. The Chief Secretary was received by Gen. H. M. Tudor, commander of the auxiliaries.

In the course of a speech to the men, Sir Hamar expressed deep regret at the killing of some of their gallant comrades, and assured them that the government was determined to crush out the conspiracy whose objects were to smash the United Kingdom and the Empire. He said no government could tolerate or condone assassination. Sir Hamar declared he felt the auxiliaries were the custodians of civilized government in defeating the conspiracy, which depended, not on argument, but on rifles, revolvers and bombs.

In conclusion, Sir Hamar declared: "I am sure we are breaking this terror, which has nearly ruined Ireland. Before long there will be a new and happier Ireland, thanks largely to the forces of the Crown, who have but one object in this country, that is, to relieve Ireland from the great and awful terror of assassination and to help her destiny as a part of the great commonwealth of the Empire."

CALIFORNIA JAPANESE ISSUE IS ANALYZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Far Eastern questions were discussed on Saturday at a luncheon of the University Club by Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, and Thomas W. Lamont, leading figure of the American group which cooperated with banking groups of Great Britain, France and Japan in the Chinese consortium.

Mr. Lamont compared the consortium to "a little League of Nations," and said it was a potent factor in maintaining mutual understanding in Asia.

Mr. Morris analyzed the so-called Japanese issue in California, declaring that the issue is not strictly one of immigration, but that discriminatory property laws are the tender point, the Japanese objecting to being singled out among other aliens in matters concerning the "ineligibility of certain property rights previously enjoyed by all aliens." They fear, Mr. Morris said, that this method may be used in personal rights, in addition to property rights.

PREMIER'S POLICY UPHELD IN FRANCE

Chamber of Deputies Passes Vote of Confidence by 475 Votes to 68—Accord With Germany Over Treaty Thought Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday) — There seemed in the Chambers little enthusiasm for the Briand program, but a vote of confidence approving his policy was eventually adopted by 475 votes to 68.

Mr. Briand has a difficult task. If the somewhat excited Conservative deputies are to be placated and yet a reasonable policy pursued, the utmost dexterity is demanded. Mr. Briand is counting upon success at the conference to confirm him in power. Experts of the entente who were at Brussels have prepared a revised report in which the mechanism of five annuities to be received from Germany is accepted as a basis, though only in the general scheme, which would include a statement of the practical liabilities of Germany.

The suggested amount of 3,000,000,000 marks, to be paid each year for five years, is not to be taken literally. Earlier payments may be less, according to the scheme, and later payments more. Allied advances for coal and other things are to be suppressed, if the report is followed. The great question is to determine the proportion of the indemnity payable in merchandise and services, instead of gold. Two sanctions are envisaged. The first is the seizure of the customs. The second is the right of the allies to demand the suppression of budgetary expenses, especially those relating to internal debt. France demands that the menace of occupation in certain eventualities shall be added.

Germany, in the negotiations now taking place in Paris, indicates that she cannot consent to the proposed arrangement. The sum of 3,000,000,000 marks per annum is too high. Germany opposes the plebiscite in upper Silesia, asks that the coal deliveries shall be reduced and demands the return of sequestrated German property. It is understood that 300,000 tons of mercantile marine is to be left to Germany. There are favorable symptoms that an accord on many points will be reached next week and unless the intransigeant party insists on the sternest possible measures, real progress should be made.

No better choice than Mr. Briand could be made in the present circumstances and although he is greatly hampered by the conservative majority, he may succeed in the beginning of some kind of settlement two years after the armistice.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS FOR ONE NAVAL BASE

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The navy yards on the Atlantic coast should be sold and the money should be used for the building of one big base on Narragansett Bay, in the opinion of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College.

Speaking at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Forum, he said he believed Narragansett Bay should be developed by the erection of repair plants capable of caring for a whole fleet, adding that the bay was the only place on the coast that he knew of where an entire fleet could be sheltered in safety. In the event of the United States Navy requiring repairs after an engagement with an enemy force, Rear Admiral Sims said the fleet would be forced under present conditions to scatter to several yards for the necessary work. An enemy would like nothing better than to cause dispersal of an opposing force, and its object would be achieved under present conditions, he said.

If the country should sell the navy yards, as he recommended, and build such a big base here as he had in mind, Admiral Sims said there would be an improved condition in naval operating efficiency, with money left over.

DELAY IS FAVORED ON DISARMAMENT

Elihu Root Urges That Congress Postpone Action Until New Administration Comes in—Objection by Senator Borah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a letter to Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Elihu Root has recommended that any action on disarmament be postponed until the new administration assumes control of affairs. This is in line with the opinion held by Mr. Butler and with that of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and other leading Republicans in the Senate.

Mr. Root, in his letter, said it was "plainly impracticable" to take steps toward disarmament before the Administration came in. Referring to action at this session of Congress, he wrote to Mr. Butler:

"Action on your part based upon any opinion which you can form now as to the best method of procedure might prove to be just the wrong thing and might create obstacles to success instead of helping it along.

"The subject is especially difficult because of the disturbed conditions of eastern Europe, and it is difficult, too, because many nations have special apprehensions of danger, against which they wish to guard. The new Administration will soon learn what is the best way to deal with these difficulties."

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is desirous that his resolution, introduced last week, be acted on promptly, and after hearing of the Root letter he made a statement in part as follows:

"Delay is one of the methods peculiarly adapted to killing any program of disarmament. In the preamble of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty is what amounts to a pledge for disarmament upon the part of the Allies, and associated powers. Two years have passed, and instead of disarming, the most stupendous programs for armaments ever known have been initiated by at least four of the great allied and associated powers.

"The resolution now before the Senate is merely the first step and is designed simply to bring the three competitive naval building nations together in the hope that when brought together a plan can be worked out which will result in an agreement for partial disarmament at least. It is also in a way a notice that the overburdened taxpayers of those respective countries want a hearing, and they want it speedily. It is true that after March 4 we will have a new Administration, but we will not have a new world. The fundamental principles of this question of disarmament will be precisely the same, and this first step will have to be taken.

"Mr. Root says we should wait until Mr. Harding and his Secretary of State inform themselves as to the best way to insure success. If this suggestion had come from Mr. Harding I should have felt very much like deferring. But I doubt if Mr. Harding would wish to say that he wants delay in this matter until he can inform himself as to conditions with which I have no doubt he is entirely familiar. I doubt also if Mr. Harding would wish to say that he is going to appoint a Secretary of State who is not entirely familiar with the situation, so far as the underlying principles are concerned.

"I regret exceedingly that Mr. Root should throw his great influence against the program that is being made. If Mr. Root thinks the way suggested by this resolution is not the best way, the speediest way, and the surest way to go about this proposition, no one would be more delighted than myself to have a suggestion from him as to how we should go about it."

One of the steps toward disarmament, that of reducing the size of the army, has been making definite headway. The House measure fixing the minimum size of the military establishment at 175,000 was accepted by the Senate on Saturday afternoon. This does away with the necessity for sending it into conference and the measure will now go to the President for approval.

When the army appropriation bill comes up in the House an effort will be made to cut the size of the army to 150,000 by appropriating maintenance only for an army of that size.

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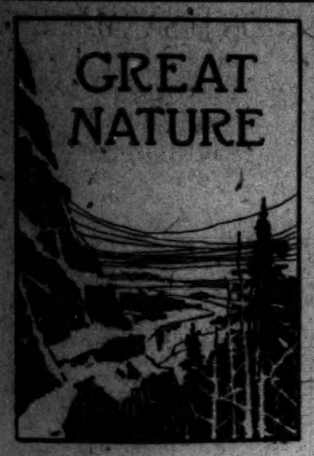

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orchid stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

In the Land of the Black Bears

The earlier songs and stories of the more primitive peoples of the world are filled with the doings of the bear. The writer has heard from the Eskimos of Behring Straits settlements tales of the polar bears; from the tillicums of the big island on the straits of San Juan de Fuca of the huge Kadiak grizzly; from the mixed Mongols and Tartars at the northeast end of the Chinese wall, of the wanderings of the little brown bear of northern China; from the Punjabi further south, of the gray bears of the southern slopes of the Himalaya, and from the Mayas and Quiches of the American tropics, of the black bear, "the only animal, Señor, which is not afraid of the jaguar."

But it remained for him to see himself the real home of the black bear less than 100 miles from a city of 400,000 inhabitants—in the Louisiana swamps, just west of the Atchafalaya River, and north of Vermillion Bay, about five hours' ride from New Orleans by train.

The land there consists, first, of low, black mud flats, only four or five inches above normal high tide, and occasionally flooded with an unusually high rise of the sea, aided by winds off the Gulf of Mexico. They are covered with dense mats of wild rice, ordinarily, 4 to 6 feet. This marsh lasts for about one mile back of the big bay, and then, rising about another six inches to a foot above the water-level, becomes a trifle more solid and supports a dense growth of wax and crepe myrtle shrubs, palmettos and small live-oaks. This swamp lasts for another mile, and then comes a high ridge, running into higher land, the "sugar bowl" and "rice pocket" of Louisiana.

The ridges are covered with larger live-oaks, and tall cypresses, and here the black bears spend the colder months, not hibernating, but "lying up warm," as the natives say. In the spring, summer and autumn, they move down to the swamp and the marsh. In the marsh the bears feed on the salt grass and the young shoots of the wild rice, while in the swamp they feed on the acorns of the live oaks and the very young and tender shoots of the palmetto.

While most of these Louisiana black bears are small, ranging from 150 to 200 pounds in weight, I saw two which must have weighed more than 400 pounds, and Luis Charbot, a native, told me of one he had weighed that turned the balance at 510 pounds. Another was captured in a corn field on Avery Island, by Edward Avery McIlhenny, owner of the island, which weighed 651 pounds, and was seven feet seven and one-half inches in length, from the tip of his snout to the base of his tail. I myself measured one track, on the bank of the Bayou Caroline, on this last trip to these swamps, which showed the hinder foot to have been nine and one-half inches in length, almost as large as the foot of some of young grizzlies.

The black bear in Louisiana has the distinction of being a "really and truly" black bear, and not the black variation of the brown bear, which is sometimes found, in company with the brown bears, in the western part of the United States and in Latin-America.

In one day's paddling up and down the Bayou Caroline, which, paralleling several other bayous, runs back from Vermillion Bay several miles through the swamp and into the sugar country, I saw 27 well-marked crossings, where bears were in the habit of coming down to within three or four feet of the water's edge, sitting down on their haunches, and sliding into the stream, swimming on across to the other side. The fresh slides and tracks were all in one direction—toward the bay—showing that, early as I was, and it was before six o'clock, and still very foggy, and gray, the bears had come down to feed in the marsh.

But the bear tracks were not the only things we saw. We noticed that the top of almost every live oak tree was broken down by the bears in their efforts to get the acorns, which were very sweet in late November, almost as good to eat as the chinquapins of more northern woods or the piñones of the Mexican forests. Seated one day, eating lunch, we were startled to hear a loud "whoo-oosh," just back of us, in the thickest part of the swamp. Since it is impossible to see more than 20 feet from one's eyes in this tangle of palmettos, oaks and underbrush, we waited, only to hear some heavy animal crashing away through the jungle, apparently a bear which had come up wind on us, and had not seen us until he was about ready to step out and slide into the bayou. We wondered which would have jumped into the bayou first, the bear or us, if he had actually and accidentally shoved through the brush screen, since he apparently was headed directly toward our seat on a fallen cypress log. These Louisiana bear, however, will not attack a person, or even a dog, according to the natives, but will give the road to a man, or even turn tail and run, if they see him in time.

Proof of this was that we passed—two of us—within 25 feet of a bear as he scratched in the mold beneath an oak tree for acorns, and to this day that bear does not know that we went by him. As far as we could see, looking over our shoulders, he was still scratching industriously. One morning, as two of us were coming down a small bayou, riding in one of those narrow dugouts called a "pirogue," we saw a young black bear, weighing probably 100 pounds, in the top of a live oak. He was holding on with his hind feet and clawing the branches in to himself with his fore-feet, while, with his mouth, he picked the acorns from the branches.

This little bear, despite his relatively light weight, caused the oak to sway from side to side as if in a gale, but apparently he knew the tenacity of oak branches, for he clung on, throwing his weight here and there, carelessly, in his efforts to reach the acorns on the tips of the slenderest and longest branches. After stopping the pirogue and watching him from a distance of about 150 feet, for fully five minutes, we shouted, and the little bear, without looking at us, but sticking his nose straight up and sniffing in all directions, began suddenly to descend the tree, going backwards, and dropping—judging from the sound, for the jungle was too thick for us to see him—for the last four or five feet, clear of the tree to the earth. Then we heard him scampering off, making enough noise to have told all the world that he was out in the brush.

On another occasion—as if in perfect illustration of the inability of these bears to see well at any considerable distance—I was up in a cypress tree, looking at the surrounding swamp in search of other similar trees, when a bear came out, about 60 yards from me, on the opposite bank of the bayou, and began scratching in the rotten base of a cypress stump. At first, when the bear's head appeared above the stump, I thought it was a squirrel, but shortly, when dirt, fragments of cypress stump, and weeds began to fly over the stump, I knew a bear was at work. Waiting about two or three minutes, the bear slowly worked his way around the stump until he was in full view, still digging as if his life depended on it.

I watched him for about five minutes more, and then whistled, first softly, gradually increasing the sound to a steady, shrill note. The bear reared on his hind legs, looked all around the horizon, which was limited back of him to about 10 feet, and in front to the distance across the bayou to my tree, and, though I was in plain sight, 25 or 30 feet up the tree trunk, he did not see me. Again, as did the bear in the live-oak, he sniffed the air in all directions, but either there was no breeze or it was from him to me, for he smelled nothing suspicious, and, as I ceased whistling, he dropped back to all fours and resumed his digging.

I descended the tree, noting just above the top of the underbrush, that he was still busy, and crept as quietly as possible to the bank of the bayou. Arrived there, I must have made some noise perceptible to the acute hearing of the bear, for my only view of him was of his back, disappearing at a rapid gait into the brush. Wading the bayou, here about four feet deep, I found that Bruin, in the 10 or 15 minutes he had been at work, had virtually undermined a stump about three feet in diameter, the remains of a very large cypress tree. Ants were hurrying about, the big black ants of the Louisiana swamp, and there were several angry bees in the air, revealing the reason for the bear's excavations.

In the winter, according to the Louisiana marsh people, the bears do not come down either to the swamp or the marsh, but stay on the high ridges, where they dig up the half-buried acorns, feed a little on the wild peas which mat the ground, and forage somewhat on the sugar and corn fields. Though all these bears put on fat as winter approaches, not all of them hibernate. Their nests are in thick clumps of live-oaks or young cypresses; in the hollow trunks of fallen cypress trees, or, rarely, in a suitable fork of a low-growing oak or cypress, where the bear collects a mass of moss and sticks for a bed.

The cubs are born late in January, always two cubs, and, very rarely, three, in a litter. When there are two cubs, one is a male and one a female, but when there are three, the natives say, two are females and one a male. The cubs grow very rapidly until about one year old, when they weigh about 150 pounds each, but thereafter grow slowly, seldom attaining 400 pounds until seven or eight years old.

Summer and the Actor

The wit of Maurice Barrymore, father of Ethel, Lionel and John, has become a hardy tradition in the acting profession in America. Many of his jests are too dependent upon knowledge of stage personages and traditions to be intelligible to the layman; but one favorite story at the Lambs Club, New York, is amusing to everyone who has some slight knowledge of the player's concern over the coming of summer, with its suspension alike of work and salaries. Some well-meaning person had presented the Lambs with a large and uncommonly ugly landscape entitled "Summer." The house committee was distracted. How to hide the thing, and yet not offend the donor? Barrymore was consulted. "Why, hang it in the lobby!" "But everybody who comes in will see it there!" the committee protested in chorus. "Just so. They'll realize then that summer isn't as bad as it is painted."

THE ESSAYS OF ELIA IN 1821

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the January of 1820, a new monthly journal made its appearance in London. It was called the London Magazine, and in name, at any rate, was a revival. Its aim was at once high and liberal. The London Magazine was to be a journal of criticism and the Belles Lettres, but it was also to present, in a monthly appendix, statistics on trade and a suitable selection of home and foreign news. John Scott, a competent critic and journalist, was its first editor, and during the five years of its somewhat uncertain career it could command the services of a brilliant army of contributors. Hazlitt, Keats, Hartley Coleridge, Carlyle and De Quincey, to mention only a few, wrote regularly or occasionally for the magazine, and no doubt attended the social gatherings held once a month at the office in Waterloo Place.

Many of these contributions have since become famous, De Quincey's "Opium Eater," for instance, and Carlyle's "Life and Writings of Schiller," but of all the contributions made to the London Magazine, undoubtedly the most famous were Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia." The first essay, entitled "Recollections of the South-Sea House," appeared in the August of 1820, and, thence onward, he wrote one a month, occasionally two, until the December of 1822. Among the earlier essays were "Oxford in the Vacation," "Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty Years Ago," "The Two Races of Men," "New Year's Eve," and "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist."

To the lover of Lamb, the bare mention of these names is worth while, and the temptation is very strong to continue on through the list. But, a hundred years ago, London and the rest of England had probably got no further than Mrs. Battle, with the recollection of "New Year's Eve" still fresh in memory and joyfully discussed.

The name Elia, too, was an object of discussion and of special interest, as, somehow or other, it has always been. A hundred years ago, Lamb had not yet explained how he had come to adopt it, how, when he had written his first essay for the London Magazine, desiring to remain anonymous, and yet wanting some mark for identification in future articles, he bethought him of an Italian of the name of Elia, who, many years before, had been one of his fellow clerks in the old South-Sea House. And so Elia it was.

But to return to Mrs. Battle whose centenary is, with very respectful affection, observed this month: "'A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game.' This was the celebrated wish of old Sarah Battle who, next to her devotions, loved a good game at whist." So did Elia begin an essay which is amongst the most famous in the language. Like all Lamb's essays, it really defies discussion. Ask anyone, be he never so steeped in Elia, to describe Sarah Battle, or to write about her contempt for "lukewarm gamesters," about her hatred of favors, her pitiless exaction of forfeits, her "bolt upright" figure and her "cut and thrust" in a "good fight," and, sooner or later, with a warming enthusiasm which regards anything less as something very like sacrilege, he will have resort to quotation. And once such capitulation is made, there is scarcely any end to it. Nothing really will do but you must read it all.

I never in my life—and I knew Sarah Battle many of the best years of it—saw her take out her snuff-box when it was her turn to play; or snuff a candle in the middle of a game; or ring for a servant, till it was fairly over. She never introduced or connived at, miscellaneous conversation during its process. As she emphatically observed, cards were cards; and if I ever saw unmingled distaste in her fine last-century countenance, it was at the airs of a young gentleman of a literary turn, who had been with difficulty persuaded to take a hand: and, who, in his excess of candour, declared, that he thought there was no harm in unbending the mind now and then, after serious studies, in recreations of that kind! She could not bear to have her noble occupation, to which she wound up her faculties, considered in that light. It was her business, her duty, the thing she came into the world to do—and she did it. She unbent her mind afterward—over a book.

So, in sentence after sentence of strangely engaging worth, is the picture of Sarah Battle filled in, until it is ready to take its place as one of the most real and enduring in literature. But then it is the same with so many, with John Tipp, for instance, the accountant at the South-Sea House, he who thought an accountant "the greatest character in the world and himself the greatest accountant in it," the man who played the fiddle in "his vacant hours," and sang "with other notes than to the Orphean lyre"; but, at his desk, was always another creature, just a wonderful, incomparable accountant, to whose heart the last fractional farthing was ever as dear as the thousands which stood before it. The temptation to quotation is pressing, and, perhaps, the best way to resist it is to have recourse to some other well-known picture, that of Lovel, say, in "The Old Benchers of the Middle Temple," worthy clerk to that very worthy old bencher, Mr. Samuel Salt. Nay more, was he not "his good servant, his dresser, his friend, his 'flapper,' his guide, stop-watch, auditor, treasurer," a man of "incorrigible and losing honesty," to whose watchful care Salt consigned and resigned everything? He was of course Lamb's father.

But the essay on the Temple is full of pictures, single portraits like that of Lovel, and groups like that of the three famous old benchers, Coventry, Salt and Peter Pierson walking up and down the Temple terrace. "They did not walk linked arm in arm in those days—'as now our stout triumvirs sweep the streets'—but generally with both hands folded behind them for state, or with one at least behind, the other carrying a cane."

They are all curiously gracious, it had almost been said gentle pictures, but then the characteristic feature of Charles Lamb was his gentleness. All his friends were wont to speak of it, and this gentleness is the pervading atmosphere of the "Essays of Elia." For as one writer has well said of him, "It is the man, Charles Lamb, that constitutes the enduring charm of his written words."

Note.—Illustrations reproduced by permission from the Wayfarer's Library edition of Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia," published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Their walks upon the terrace

John Tipp's hobby

Christmas Roses in America

One of the few winter flowering plants to be found in various parts of the United States, although much better known and more commonly grown in England, is the Christmas rose, Helleborus niger. It isn't a rose at all, in spite of its common name, but it has charming, stemless flowers, white in color, but sometimes flushed with purple. Often the waxen blossoms may be found by brushing aside the snow in December or January. Even as far north as Michigan the Christmas rose has been found to flourish, and to yield its blooms when the ground was white with snow, and the temperature almost down to zero. If the flowers are dropped into a pan of cold water as soon as they have been gathered, and kept in a cool room, they willretain their loveliness for two weeks.

It is a rare and pleasurable experience to get blooms like these from the garden in the depth of winter, and yet there is no reason why the Christmas rose shouldn't be grown everywhere. In their native home they are mountain climbers, but found most often in the rugged defiles of the southern Alps and Appenines.

If you should examine these dainty blossoms you would find that they have a very peculiar construction. What appear to be the petals are really waxen sepals, which when spread make the flowers two or three inches in diameter.

The name niger was given the plant presumably because of its coal black root. And one wonders at the contrast between root and bloom. While the Christmas rose is well adapted to the shrubbery border and rockeries, it resents disturbances, and so should be allowed to remain indefinitely wherever it is planted. Oftentimes the flowers are forced under glass. It is a common plan to grow the plants in cold frames, in which case a great abundance of blooms may be had in the late fall or early winter, when they are to be highly prized for house decoration.

SAVAGES BEFORE A CAMERA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent cinematographic expedition into the northwest of Western Australia had some most interesting experiences. It was accompanied by several aboriginal interpreters who proved to be useless as far as interpreting was concerned because of the great variety of dialects encountered among the numerous tribes. The interpreters are known as mission natives, meaning that they are attached to a mission, and consequently know some English.

Few aborigines are seen today in the large cities. Numbers are cared for and protected by the government. Those in the interior wear practically no clothing, though the seasons are more extreme than in the coastal districts. Agriculture has no charm for them, nor does the keeping of flocks or herds appeal to them.

The aborigines, even the most uncivilized, periodically engage in competitive sports, including spearing and boomerang throwing. These are the day events at the time of "Corroboree," the native dance, which is held at night by the light of the moon, or of a bush fire around which the dancing takes place. The men dance painted all over with light colored clays. The women contribute the music, which consists of a monotonous chant in unison and of the beating together of sticks. This festival lasts from two to seven days.

The cinematographic expedition started from Perth, the capital of Western Australia, and proceeded to Broome, where they transshipped to a 22-ton schooner, in which they skirted the coast as far as Wyndham, thence working their way inland to the south.

In this far part of Australia many of the blacks had never even seen a white man. They were posed only with great difficulty for the camera. The leader of the party did what he wished the natives to do, and persuaded them to follow suit. For instance on one occasion the party came across a tribe dressed for a war dance; such an opportunity was not to be missed, so friendly relations were established by the offering and acceptance of food. The leader's idea was to form an attacking movement, but how to do it? He took a spear from one of the natives, and brandishing it, ran shouting and gesticulating toward the camera. At last the natives saw what was wanted, and 20 of them allowed themselves to be ranged in order in the distance, and then, when beckoned to from the camera, dashed forward in approved style. The handle was turned, and the deed was done, in other words the picture was taken!

A meeting, which must have been of even more interest to the missionaries than to the members of the expedition, took place at the remote Drysdale Mission, where the five Spanish missionaries warmly welcomed the party, not having had any visitors for 11 months. The mission occupies a large tract of land, where they grow sugar-cane, pawpaws, peanuts, bananas, forming a sort of little world apart.

POLLY PEACHUM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ladies in the middle, bow to partners," all those delightful mazes of intricate grace that formed a part of the old-fashioned Lancers danced to the perennial tune, "If the heart of a man is oppressed by care," are redolent of Polly Peachum. In the same way when the children "drop the handkerchief" to the tune of "Lucy Locket, lost her pocket" they have no idea that Lucy spelt her name Lockitt, and was the jaller's daughter in "The Beggar's Opera," the "other dear charmer" in the song with Polly Peachum. For sixty years or more Polly and Lucy and all the rest were lost in oblivion, the children being the sole patrons of Lucy Locket and her lost pocket. But the effect of "The Beggar's Opera" on the social life in London in the middle of the last century is claimed to have been the determining factor in the development of both art and literature at that period. In his book on English society in the eighteenth century, Randall Davies shows how Hogarth the painter and Fielding the novelist dominated their period, "these two brilliant but decidedly rough diamonds," as he calls them. They succeeded Addison, Steele and Pope, whose gentler spirits had illuminated the preceding period. "To pass from the age of The Spectator to the age of Reynolds is something like crossing the servants' quarters on one's way from the study to the drawing-room," he says in speaking of "The Beggar's Opera," in connection with "Polite Conversations" which Swift published later.

The opera took such an extraordinary hold on the public of all classes and so influenced them that the fastidious satire of Swift and Addison with its ridicule of smart society, and its use of set phrases, clichés, as substitutes for original conversation, and its other idiosyncrasies went by the board when the more virile and rollicking Polly Peachum and her friends appeared.

Hogarth was a painter after Polly Peachum's own heart. Whether the present production of Polly Peachum will have any effect upon the art of today is still to be seen, but it does appear as if a tide had set against the fantastic and "precious" both in art and literature, and Polly's appearance may be due to the tide, rather than the tide to Polly Peachum, delightful as she is.

Newspapers!

A mystery it remained for a long while. Scores of trains had roared over the tracks a scant block away in full view of our windows, ere it was solved. At first what we saw seemed merely an adjunct of the trains, these early morning transporters of the men and women of the little towns round about to the city's center for a day's work. Then gradually it forced itself upon our attention.

The curious thing was that the car windows presented a solid appearance of white, of almost unvarying sameness. Scarcely a window but was white. It was strange. We pondered long. Had the cars been Pullmans it were easy to see the white was the linen coverings of the seat-backs. Had not years of experience with suburban trains told us, alas, differently, we might have thought the white was of some new variety of window-shades.

It was baffling—until a light dawned. Newspapers! The great American appetite for devouring columns and columns of reading before and after breakfast, before and after lunch, and before and after every other occasion when there was a new thing to devour was here displayed. Each window had a passenger and each passenger a newspaper. With what unbelievable regularity did the windows of each six or 10-car train, reveal a long line of white! Oh, happy the journal that could claim these daily travelers as its faithful readers. And what a tremendous mass of information passed from paws to heads ere the 10, the 20, the 30 miles of each suburban train route rolled up behind the last cars each day for nearly six days of each week, 52 weeks a year!

A SMALL BOY IN A TOY SHOP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The big toyshop was brightly lighted, its windows full of enchanting things, and groups of people gathered continually to look in before entering to make their purchases: . . . fathers, mothers, and all the grown-ups bent on the selection of gifts for little people; and bright-eyed children, trotting eagerly in with indulgent elders to choose and to receive; for it was the holiday season, the time when all small people dream of new toys, and when all the kind-hearted big people take care that they will not dream in vain.

In the group outside was a little boy with his mother, both neatly but rather poorly dressed; and one of those who was looking at the brilliant display before entering heard the talk between the two. Tugging at his mother's hand excitedly, the boy was asking, "Mamma, could we buy that? . . . . or that? . . . or that?" and, as she shook her head at each question, the eager childish voice went on persuasively, "or that there, mamma, that tiny, tiny one! could I just have that?' . . . only just that one little, little thing?"

But the woman still shook her head. "Not this time, bambino mio. Those things are for the Signori, not for us. How can we spare money to buy toys when bread costs so much! Some other time you shall have something. . . . But we can go inside and look!" and she led the child into the shop.

A few minutes later the lady who had stood beside them outside found them before the tempting stalls containing cheaper toys of uniform cost, all those on one stall of one price, all on another a little less, and so on, down to the cheapest of all at but two or three coppers apiece.

Before this last stall the small boy paused longingly. They cost so little that he might well think that even he could have hoped for just one of these; but he was a cheerful youngster, and there was nothing whining or aggrieved in the excited voice as, with continual reminders of "You mustn't touch!" he gazed at these treasures which seemed to be all for others and none for him.

But the bystander, selecting toys for other children, knew that no one should be excluded from rightful joys, and that there is always enough to go round if only one knows and does not disregard the way; and, smiling, she slipped a paper bill into the small hand with a "There, buy yourself something, little boy!"

A look of amazed delight spread over the child's face. By what seemed to him a miracle he found himself no longer an outsider among that throng of merry purchasers, but actually one of them, a purchaser himself. That precious bit of paper he held gave him the right to any single one of the toys on a stall of, to him, bewildering splendor.

It was a very radiant-faced little person who, after moments of rapturous selection, came, clasping the object of his desires, . . . a small horse of spirited mien, dappled in the traditional manner proper to the noble race of wooden horses, . . . politely to offer "tanti auguri e tanti grazie." . . . "many good wishes and many thanks," to the donor, and for the mother, as the two went off together, her face was as bright as her little son's.

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GOVERNOR MILLER FOR ENFORCEMENT

"Law and Order" Sunday Observed in New York State—City Is Warned to Do Its Duty—Present Machinery Ample

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Law and Order" Sunday was observed by the churches throughout the State yesterday, at the request of Gov. Nathan L. Miller, and dry leaders emphasize the necessity for calling attention of the public and public officials to those two requisites of a democracy.

They find encouragement in the situation in this State, and the concerted discussion of prohibition enforcement to be conducted in the churches on January 30 will be held with the realization that something like strict enforcement of the Volstead law may be expected here when Governor Miller's program for a state law in accordance with the federal act goes through the Legislature.

There is additional reason for encouragement just now in the strong hint from Albany that if the police commissioner of New York City does not make every effort to enforce the state law when it supersedes the present nullification act, the Governor may step in and see that something is done.

New York City Warned

"I am not enforcing laws in New York City," says the Governor, "but it is my work to interfere with the head of the department if the police don't do their duty."

Laxity in enforcement by the local police has been charged by the dry leaders, almost from the first. There have been orders for the police to cooperate with the federal enforcement machinery, but any observant citizen knows that bootlegging, at least, goes on almost unchecked.

Already, as might have been expected, the suggestion is being disseminated that it would be impossible to enforce a state law according with the Volstead act, or that if the attempt is made, the entire force of this city would be necessary, and indeed that it would be much better to provide for a special enforcement department.

All such suggestions are rejected by the drys as expressive merely of the nullification manner of thinking about prohibition, and the proposal for an enforcement department is considered to be a bid for patronage. The Governor, they say, need not be expected to succumb to either suggestion, and it is held that the police of New York City, if encouraged and, if necessary, compelled to do so by the city officials, from Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Enright down, are amply able to enforce prohibition, especially since they have the cooperation of the federal agents, without discounting their regular work.

Campaign Outlined

On January 30 every pastor of the denominations committed to prohibition is expected to bring the essential facts relating to the situation to the attention of his congregation. They will urge pressure, both upon the Legislature to act promptly on the dry bills, and upon local enforcement officials when the bills have been passed.

The importance of retaining the direct primary for everything except state officers and judges and of securing provision for an appeal, when desired, from a state convention to a primary with respect to these, will also be urged.

The pastors will also point to the wisdom of a courteous but emphatic demand upon the part of all law-abiding citizens that the newspapers shall stop encouraging nullification and discharge their duty to the public by unequivocally declaring for enforcement, because it is the law. Also the advisability of an effective protest against liquor propaganda, wilfully designed to weaken the influence of the ministry of those churches which militantly stand for moral reform, will not be overlooked. This morning the annual union meeting in behalf of law enforcement, of the ministers of New York City and vicinity, will be held in Marble Collegiate Church here.

Enforcement Aided

Use of Injunction Order by Federal Courts Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In answer to statements that have been made that federal courts are clogged by liquor cases, the legal department of the Anti-Saloon League calls attention to the fact that the Volstead act provides a relief for such congestion in the sections concerning liquor abatement and equity proceedings.

"These sections," it says, "provide for a temporary injunction on presentation of an affidavit to the court that liquor is illegally sold or made. A temporary injunction is granted and the liquor dealer restrained from continuing or interfering with the liquor or property unlawfully used. On final decree the place may be closed for one year.

"The violation of the order, temporary or permanent, subjects the liquor dealer to a fine of $500 to $1000, and from three months to 12 months in jail. The Attorney-General of Illinois has recently brought more than 200 of these cases in the federal courts in Chicago. For temporary injunctions more than 50 have been granted by a judge in one day. These are disposed of quickly without an indictment, information or jury. If the United States district attorneys and judges whose court dockets are crowded will use this effective provision, the congestion of liquor cases on the docket will soon disappear. Judge Landis recently gave one liquor dealer $1000 and one year in jail for violating his court order under a temporary injunction by selling liquor."

While many million gallons of alcohol and whisky withdrawn from non-beverage use have been diverted to beverage use, and many million gallons of beer have been made and consumed illegally, a conservative estimate shows that the people of the United States have saved over $1,000,000,000 in money previously spent for beverage intoxicants, it is claimed.

CONSERVATION OF THE SABBATH URGED

Lord's Day League of New England Condemns "Blue Law Myth" as Attack of Interests Promoting Continental Sunday

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "The friends of the Lord's Day are not asking any more rigid interpretation of the Sunday laws upon the statute books," declares the annual report of the Lord's Day League of New England, "nor are they attempting to enforce laws of the Jewish theocracy; but they would conserve one of the most cherished and vital institutions of the past in the interests of law, order, good citizenship, civic and moral safety and Christian civilization." This report, submitted at the joint annual meeting of the Lord's Day League and the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston, condemns the "blue law myth" as the organized attack of interests financially concerned with promoting the "Continental Sunday."

"The lesson of 1620 is especially needed now," the reports say. "How easy it would have been for the Pilgrims and the Puritans to have compromised their consciences. Instead they became Separatists rather than Royalists, Independents rather than dependents, Puritans rather than impuritans. It was upon the sanctity of the Lord's Day that the real issue which culminated in Puritanism turned. They called attention to the monstrous inconsistency which every Sunday presented, namely, the Fourth Commandment read in the parish church in the forenoon and the afternoon devoted to fencing, shooting, bowling, games and dancing. The present tendency of our religious life is so similar to what it was 300 years ago that thinking men and women should take seriously to heart this tercentenary lesson. Desecration of the Lord's Day was then and is now, a chief cause in the stagnation and retrogression of spiritual life."

Brought the Pilgrims Here

It is pointed out that it was the freedom to observe Sunday and their religious life as they wished that brought the Pilgrims here. Later Daniel Webster voiced the conviction of the importance of the Sabbath when he said, "The observance of the Sabbath is a part of Christianity in all its forms. . . . Where there is no observance of the Christian Sabbath there will be no public worship of God. . . . The laws of Pennsylvania, the statutes against blasphemy, the violation of the Lord's Day, and others to the same effect, proceed on this great, broad principle that the preservation of Christianity is one of the main ends of government."

The report attributes much of the recent liberalization of the Sunday to the war. It points out that abroad the week was a seven-day week with no rest and little notice of Sunday. Everywhere the day was given over largely to the business of war and, the report says, "it will be doubtless several years before we recover what was lost in the war."

As a conclusion of its statement on the present situation the report does not hesitate in declaring that the following organizations "are reported in the papers as intending to oppose the repeal of the prize fight law, Sunday moving picture law, Sunday baseball law, and to urge the enactment of still worse laws: Knights of Columbus, The International Sporting Club, the Jewish Sabbath Alliance and a new organization calling itself 'League for the Preservation of Sunday Recreation.' Still other organizations have shown sympathy with them. Perhaps most dangerous of all is the propaganda of misrepresentation, vituperation and slander which has been sweeping over the land. There seems little doubt that this is under the direction of an organized body of men who are in favor of the open saloon, the open prize fight ring, and the race course, with their gambling and open Sunday.

Lead to Its Own Undoing

"This propaganda does not disquiet us since its extreme position will lead to its own undoing. There is no Sabbath organization which has any following in America as far as we can learn which desires to enforce the Pharaisic or Puritanic laws. The exploded myth of "Blue laws" which is hurded at the league and its friends will prove to be a boomerang. Notwithstanding the number and activity of our foes, we are not pessimistic. We believe that better conditions will prevail, and that our Lord's Day will be again exalted throughout the land, and that our nation will be saved from the fate of those nations who have rejected God and His day.

"The shocks which have come to us at the prevalence of certain Sabbathless conditions will result, we confidently expect, in awakening the Christian conscience and arohsing the loyalty of the friends of humanity and of the Lord's day."

ALIEN STUDENTS GRADUATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The spring term of the foreign department of the Asheville Community School will see the largest enrollment in its history. At the close of the fall term, 17 foreigners were graduated.

SYRIAN QUARTER IN NEW YORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From Tyre, and beautiful river-divided Damascus; from Beirut and Aleppo, and all the towns that gem the mountains of Lebanon, men and women and children have come to the flat, unlovely streets of New York and Brooklyn and have made them a new Syrian city. Nor is it a small city. When, 30 years ago, Father Abraham Bechewate came to America, the first priest of his race and faith to arrive, there were less than 40 Syrian families in New York. Now the Syrian population is close to 25,000.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Playing chess in the restaurant after dinner

The old Syria—that which is holding the world's eye—is far away, and passports, to say nothing of passage money, are hard come by. But in the Syrian city within America's metropolis one may wander at will and come very close to the heart of old Syria. It is a city of households, and churches and shops and clubs and newspapers; and, a friendly onlooker, one may share in the life of its restaurants, those homes of the homeless. On my first visit I fell under the spell of its jagged skyline, for shacks, built long before New York thought of skyscrapers, brush shabby shoulders against the ragged knees of tall tenement houses. Fell, too, under the spell of the shops whose signs and wares have the marks and distinctions of race as plainly as have the faces of those who tend the shops, and pass in and out of their doors. Dark faces, they are, with aquiline noses and keen eyes. Desert lineage is written in them.

The main thoroughfare of New York's Syrian quarter is lower Washington Street, which makes its churches—St. George's and St. Joseph's and the hall where the Muhammadans have set up their mosque—near neighbors to old Trinity. But they seem a world apart when one has climbed the stairs that lead to St. George's. Men and women sit on opposite sides during the celebration of the mass. The form is more nearly akin to the Greek than to the Roman mass, though these Syrian Greek Catholics are affiliated with the Church of Rome, and give allegiance to the Pope. It is a widely different sect from the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church, as both are careful to explain.

Across Washington Street, and a block nearer to the Battery, is St. Joseph's, the picturesque little chapel of the Maronites, also affiliated with the Church of Rome. This church is filled for the most part with worshipers who once called Lebanon home. Narrow stairs on each side of the altar lead to tiny platforms where, on great occasions like Christmas and Easter midnight service, musicians chant the mass as well as play on their several instruments. The music is dissonant to western ears, but it is racial and moving. Like most primitive music, it is sung in a scale of quarter notes.

In Brooklyn, which is the chief residence section of the quarter, are the larger churches. The Syrian Greek Othodox Church of St. Nicholas in Pacific Street has been the cathedral, but now that honor is bestowed on old and storied St. Peter's in State Street, which the Syrians have bought from the Episcopalians, and have remodeled and refitted to meet the requirements of the different ritual.

Eastern Bazaars in Manhatttan

But the religious life is only one phase. A different world, and fascinating, is opened when one enters the shops. Eastern bazaars are some of them with their beautifully wrought laces and embroideries. Window after window in Washington Street is piled high with pastry and candies; nuts and fruit and honey wrought into marvels of beauty. Here one finds the kanafa, and the delicate rosy paste, sugar-powdered, that we in America have been taught to call Turkish Delight; among its own people it rejoices in the name of Morabba-Al-Harhoun.

Businesslike are these dealers in beautiful confections, but leisurely, too, and eager to talk, and to tell of their far away home cities.

"I am from Damascus," one told me. "It is very beautiful; beautiful like your California. There are fig trees and olive on the hills. . . ."

"And sheep?" I asked, thinking of the shepherds who tended their flocks by night.

Too Many Sheep

"Ah, sheep! Too many sheep!" in their curious idiom, that uses "too" for "very."

Too many sheep, indeed, I agreed, when I had eaten my first dinner in a friendly restaurant. The tables, frugally set, and with coarse bread, are yet inviting. The bills of fare are written in Arabic, and are fascinating mysteries. But tasting proves that there is mutton in everything. The soup reeks with it, and unless one chooses chicken, the only meat obtainable is mutton served in small bits on the skewers on which it is cooked. Bits of mutton are in the rice, the whole wrapped in a grape leaf. It is the fare of a hardy, frugal people who have never known waste. The faces all about are those of men, except the hostess of the restaurant. She is short, and heavy, and always smiling. She makes you welcome; welcome even to the kitchen, that you may see your food while it is being cooked, or even to select your dinner when her vocabulary has proved unequal to the task of translating the menu.

Their dinner over, the men play chess or other games, and one sees that the place has become a club. The friendly little hostess becomes withdrawing in her manner, as befits an eastern woman. But she is equal to emergencies. One night when I was at dinner there with friends, a crowd of boys who obviously had strayed over from another part of town lingered in front of the restaurant and made a disturbance. The hostess hurried to the door before the men of her family could come from the kitchen or the guests from the tables to her assistance. In a mixture of Syrian and English, forcibly sent forth, she had the boys well on their way before the policeman she threatened to call could have taken a dozen steps in her direction. Then, sweetly, she withdrew into her eastern manner. "What can I do?" she gently asked, "I am but a woman."

It comes a surprise to find six newspapers issued in the Syrian quarter; four of them are dailies. They are Meraat-Ul-Gharb, literally the Mirror of the West, but called the Daily Mirror; Ah-Hoda, the Guidance; Ash-Shab, The People; An-Usr, The Eagle, and Al-Bayan and As-Sayeth. All might truly bear the name of the last, The Traveler, for in addition to circulating among the 25,000 who make up the Syrian population of greater New York, they go to the half million who are scattered about the United States; and to the Philippines, China, Japan, and Australia, to whatever far corners of the world the wandering Syrians have journeyed.

There are clubs, too, political and social. Once when my luck held well, I saw men dancing together in their clubs, in those strange folk dances which come out of the Near East, and in which women never take part.

My quest for certain information led me one day up long flights of stairs to the home of one of the priests. I found him engaged with four men who had come to offer him the season's felicitations, for it was the day after Easter, an occasion of great festivity. The young Syrian women, who had brought me to the place, instantly withdrew, leaving me to explain my errand. A sudden embarrassment left me shy as a school girl. I longed for a veil. It was, I thought, what they would have wished. They made me welcome, and the talk was long. Then the one whose English was most fluent explained the festival occasion to me, and asking me to share, they lifted their cups to the priest. My cup too was raised, and I said with them, Kal aam waantom to Saliemee—a happy Easter. But it was, I knew, strange to them that a woman, and an occidental, should be sharing in their ceremony.

And this strange feeling of remoteness came again in the home of Bishop Aftimous, in Brooklyn. The Bishop, head of the mission of the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church in America, was in a purple-red robe; his hair and silken brown beard curled on its collar. Seated at his desk, he lifted his grave face. The room, the desk, myself, suddenly seemed anachronisms, with the other Syrians, in their places of business, it had required a distinct effort of the imagination, a deliberate stating of the fact, to recall that I was among those whose ancestors may have talked with the Nazarene. But here was one who might have gone down to Jerusalem, and walked the streets with him. Face and robe and very presence swept away time and distance, and created for me an epoch and a civilization I had known only in history and in imagination.

Americanization

With the bishop was Father Basil Kerwaby, dean of the cathedral of St. Nicholas. Eighteen years in the United States, and 13 of them a citizen, he has written a history of the country in Syrian, and has translated the Constitution of the United States, the immigration and naturalization laws into Syrian for the use of his countrymen.

Citizens of their new country for the most part, these men all take a deep and passionate interest in the affairs of their home country. "Syria is our motherland" they say, with, in their voices, the tenderness and the protection of sons. And all with whom I talked, with one exception, expressed the wish that Syria might become a national state, with Palestine as part of it. "Palestine is sacred to us, as well as to the Jews," they said. Self-determining, but with the protection of the United States so long as is necessary, was the voice of all except of Father Yowakin, priest of St. Joseph's, and speaking, he said, for all the Maronites. "We wish a French protectorate, not a Syrian state," he said. "We Syrian Christians do not wish to mix up with Arabs."

But Father Kerwaby is of different mind, and draws not back from blending. "America is a great ocean," he said. "All the rivers of the world flow into it."

And the stream that flows from his Syria is no poor stream. To America they go and become rich. As merchants and manufacturers they have prospered; there are millionaires among them. So greatly have they prospered that the old days of peddling, that hold-over from the romantic caravan, with which they went about their strange new country and which carried a flavor of romance into many an isolated corner, is fast becoming a thing of the past.

MILK PRICE IS REDUCED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Announcement by one of the largest distributors of milk in this section of a further reduction of ¼ cent a quart in the price of milk is expected to result in general acceptance of the new price of 17 cents a quart by other concerns.

RADICAL GROUP TAKES DEPARTURE

Over One Hundred Deportees Sail From New York—Statement by L. C. A. K. Martens

NEW YORK, New York—Accompanied by his wife and two children and 46 men and women belonging to the former Soviet bureau, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, sailed from this port on Saturday on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm, under deportation orders by the United States Government. Seventy-five other radicals were deported in the third class. Before taking leave, Mr. Martens said:

"My departure has come as the logical and inevitable consequence of the policy of the American Government toward Soviet Russia. So long as that policy was not declared, so long as I could not secure from any responsible official of the American Government any frank expression of that policy, my government was justified in keeping me here to strive for the establishment of normal political and economic relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. The order for my deportation, however, arrived at after long deliberation and signed by a member of the Cabinet, was unequivocal declaration of policy. The policy thus declared was that which has actually guided the conduct of the American Government in the past two years, namely, an absolute refusal to recognize even the de facto existence of the Soviet Government, and a refusal to permit the resumption of trade between Russia and America.

"The decision of the Secretary of Labor was directed not against myself, but specifically against the government which I represent. The decision said, in effect, that the American Government would not pemit any representative of the Soviet Government to approach America for the purpose of establishing political or economic relations. This was the answer to the several communications which I addressed to the Department of State immediately after my appointment as the representative of the Soviet Government in this country and to which the Department of State did not see fit to reply. My mission here would have been terminated much earlier if the Department of State had been willing to take the responsibility which was finally assumed by the Department of Labor.

"My government accepted this declaration of the policy of the American Government toward Russia and instructed me to close my bureau and to withdraw from the United States without delay."

OPERA MANAGER CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement of the appointment of George Miller Spangler as business manager of the Chicago Opera Company was made by the new director of the company, Miss Mary Garden, before the company left to open its season in New York.

Mr. Spangler has been connected with the Chicago Association of Commerce for the last 13 years, the greater part of the time as manager of the association's convention bureau.

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	Per can	Cans Per case	
Bacon issue, 12 lbs	$2.50	6	$15.00
Beef, Corned, No. 1, 12 oz.	.15	48	7.20
Beef, Corned, 1 lb.	.18	48	8.64
Beef, Corned, No. 2, 24 oz.	.27	36	9.72
Beef, Corned, 6 lbs.	1.00	12	12.00
Beef, Fresh Roast, 1 lb.	.12	48	5.76
Beef, Fresh Roast, 6 lbs.	.70	12	8.40
Hash, Corned Beef, 1 lb.	.15	48	7.20
Hash, Corned Beef, 2 lbs.	.30	24	7.20

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On meat purchases only in case lots are as follows:

Up to $1000 ..... 5%
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On all purchases over $4000 we ship freight prepaid.

TOMATOES No. 3, 2 lb. (none by mail), 9¢ can; 24 cans, $2.00 per case.
TOMATOES No. 10, 6½ lb. (none by mail), 27¢ can; 6 cans, $1.50 per case.
BACON In strips, 21¢ a lb. Sliced, 25¢ a lb. at store.
VIENNA SAUSAGE. 9-oz. can, 11¢.
HARD BREAD 8-oz. tins, 4¢; 100 tins, $3.50 per case.
CONDENSED MILK, 14 oz. can, 17¢.
ELKHORN KRAFT CHEESE, full cream, per lb. 32¢; regular price 80c; 7-lb. tin, $2.00; per case, 12 tins, $22.50.
PURE JAMS All in tins. No. 1 can, 22¢; No. 2 can, 29¢; 2-lb. cans, 35¢ and 38¢; 7-lb. can, 95¢.
WHITE CHERRIES. No. 2 can, 32¢.
UNCLE JOHN'S MAPLE AND CANE SYRUP. ½-gal. can, $1.05.
TOOTH PASTE 25-cent size, 13¢; two for 25¢.
YARN 100% Pure Worsted gray, two ply, firmly twisted (not fluffy) yarn. A medium-fine sock yarn in skeins. Per pound....69¢
Socks made from this yarn, per pair....35¢; 3 prs. for $1.00
SOCKS Gray woolen, medium heavy. Per pair....29¢
BLANKETS New, 75% or More Wool....$3.75
New, 75% or Less Wool....$2.97
Gray, 4½ lbs., single, 66x84 in. By Parcel Post for above add 10c each.

One can, one case or more, at the Government prices, at our stores, except at those removed from Boston Army Supply Base we add, on some articles, the cost of carrying charges. Mail orders shipped by express, carrying charges collect, or if to go by mail, add 6c for first pound or fraction and 2c for each additional pound for postage and packing. None sent C. O. D. Deduct 5% when ordering original unmixed case lots.

CANDY

KINDS	LB. TINS	CARTONS	CASE
Charms Cut Stick	18¢ each	3 for $0.50	50 tins $7.00
Overseas Mints (½ lb.)	19¢ each	4 for .70	50 tins 7.50
Hershey's Sweet Chocolate, 1 pkg., (2—½-lb. bars), for 24¢			
Nawacco Wafers	2-oz. rolls	2 for .05	30 rolls .70 20 cartons 13.50
Nawacco Wafers	3-oz. rolls	4¢ each	20 rolls .70 20 cartons 13.50
Commercial Candy—			
Chocolates	19¢ per ½ lb.; 35¢ per lb.; 2½ lbs., 75¢ in carton		
Chocolates	28¢ per lb.; 5-lb. box, $1.25		
Jelly Drops	19¢ per lb.; 5-lb. box, 80¢		

Cartons and tins (nothing less) shipped by parcel post at 10c extra for EACH carton, or 3c extra for EACH tin. If this additional charge for postage and packing is not included, candy will be sent express collect. Cases shipped to dealers by express, carrying charges collect.

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Oriental Carpet and Rug

FIRE AND SMOKE SALE

$100,000 worth of Fine Persian, Turkish, India, Afghanistan and Chinese Oriental Rugs, slightly damaged by smoke and water in the fire of Sunday, Jan. 16th, will be offered to all purchasers at less than 50% of marked values (all rugs renovated).

Sale includes 18 bales of high-grade Persians and Tien Tsin Chinese Rugs, just received at new low values.

NOTE—Domestic Rugs, slightly damaged, will be on sale at a later date.

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RUSSIAN RADICALS CLOSELY ALLIED

Memorandum From Published Reports of Second Communist International Show Complete Domination by Soviet Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has made public a transcript of the second congress of the Communist International held in Petrograd and Moscow late last summer, as reported and interpreted by the official newspapers of Soviet Russia.

"An earlier memorandum, prepared in the Russian division of the Department of State, showed the close interrelationship between the Bolshevist Party, the Russian Soviets, and this Communist International," says the division of Russian Affairs of the State Department, in a foreword. "The material submitted herewith emphasizes the fact that these organizations are, in reality, but three phases of the same government. Attention is called to the prominent part played in this congress which the speakers often boastfully refer to as 'The general staff of the world revolution,' by the acknowledged administrative heads of the Russian Soviets.

"The memorandum is divided into two distinct sections:

"1. 'A Bolshevist report on the second congress of the Communist international,' and

"2. 'The Bolshevist interpretation of the congress.'

"The first section is a full translation of the reports of the proceedings of this congress, which were published in the Pravda of Petrograd. The Petrograd Pravda has been chosen as the basis of the first section, because the department has received an almost complete file for the period of the congress.

Version of the Soviets

"The first section, is, therefore, a translation, as complete as possible, of the report of this congress, which the Soviet officials gave to their own people. It is not submitted as a truthful account of the events at this gathering, but as Bolshevist testimony. It is very noticeable, for instance, how in this summary of an international congress, the last word in all disputes is given to Russians, particularly Lenine.

"The second section is a selection from an embarrassingly large number of signed articles and editorial comments in the Soviet newspapers giving the Bolshevist interpretation of the meaning and results of this congress.

"The theses on 'The Rôle of the Communist Party,' which were adopted by the congress, were published in a supplement to the Moscow Pravda, and a full translation is given herewith. None of the many other theses adopted by the congress—somewhat like the 'planks' of an American political 'platform'—has been printed in any of the newspapers which have thus far reached the department.

"According to the Bolshevist report of the congress there were five delegates who claimed to represent the American working class and who were accepted without serious question in this capacity. Some of their articles and the report of two of their speeches in the congress are given in order to show the impression of American conditions which they attempted to convey to the Russians and which the Soviet officials indorsed by circulating in their news agency and official publications. The contributions of the 'American' delegates will be illuminating to American readers. There is every indication that the speeches of the delegates from other countries would seem to the people they claimed to represent just as far removed from the familiar facts of life.

Democracy a "Peril"

"The attitude of this Communist congress toward democracy is especially interesting. Beginning with Lenine's first speech, running through the following debates and much of the newspaper comment, is an obvious fear of democracy. Enlightened liberalism is the one obstacle which these Communists see to the success of their project. They are more vindictive in their references to progressive democracy than they are in their denunciation of 'Tzarism.' They are not afraid of the reaction. They recognize very clearly that their real enemy, against which they must marshal their most formidable attack, is that spirit of democracy to which this nation is dedicated.

"Lenine, in his opening speech, after depicting the profits which the Allies derived from the war, and at the same time the enormous increase of debts to which they had become victims, concluded:

"'But as you know, these debts do not worry us because we (even before the book of Keynes appeared) followed his very good advice: annul all debts. (Applause).

"'And when they tell us that Bolshevism is disorder, a scarecrow, we can only smile, for from the statistical data of the Supreme Council we see why the workmen cannot live according to the old standards. Because even if all Bolsheviki should disappear entirely, even in America—recently America sent us 500 Communist (applause)—even if America should send not 500 but 5000 Communists—there would still remain the disproportion between prices and wages, a disproportion which America cannot solve because private property is sacred (although in Russia we have forgotten all about this), while against this new power of Capital, against these tens of billions collected by the war, you can accomplish nothing.

"'Soviet ideas are spreading, and not only among workmen; they have become understandable to all and everyone. At the present moment the flag of Soviets is beginning to be raised throughout the Orient, in Asia.'"

Platform Outlined

The platform resolution contained, among others, the following theses:

"The idea of a party should be strictly differentiated from the idea of the class. The members of the 'Christian' and Liberal professional Labor unions in Germany, Great Britain and other countries undoubtedly constitute a part of the working class. The more or less considerable circles in the working class which still follow Scheidermann, Gompers and company, undoubtedly constitute a part of the working class. The problem of Communism does not consist of adapting itself to these retrograde parts of the whole working class, but in raising the whole working class to the level of its Communistic vanguard.

"The most important object of the true Communist Party consists in being in a close contact with the widest circles of the proletariat.

"In order to achieve this the Communists should work also in those associations which, while they have no elements of a party character, cover large working masses, as, for example, the organizations of the old and wounded soldiers in various countries, such committees as the 'Hands-off Russia' in Great Britain, and 'Association of Proletarian Tenants,' etc. Especially important is the example of the Russian so-called 'Non-Party Conferences' of workmen and peasants."

American Activities

Describing the activities of the American Communist Party, Alexander Stoklitzky said that after the raids of the Department of Justice which resulted in the arrest of more than 2000 active revolutionists:

"The center of gravity of party work was shifted to the plants, mills and mines. For that purpose agents of agitation were appointed wherever there were members of the party. It was these, in spite of repression, who distributed immense numbers of Communist newspapers and journals, as well as leaflets, issued periodically by the central committee of the party on questions of the struggle for the cause of Labor.

"In the field of the trade union movement, the party fought both within the American Federation of Labor (where that was found to be possible) as well as outside of it, against the reactionary ideas of narrow trade unionism, for the creation of new revolutionary forms of trade unions, foreign to the spirit of the trade corporation aristocracy, and for the trade unions carrying on the fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat."

MR. HOOVER ACCEPTS GIFT OF FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The farmers of the middle west have notified Herbert Hoover that they will donate their surplus corn, amounting to approximately 15,000,000 bushels, to relief purposes, "taking their payment in goodwill." Not only the district in Europe under the jurisdiction of Mr. Hoover's relief activities will be benefited by the donation, but the stricken district of China and the Near East as well. Mr. Hoover's committee will immediately begin preparations for collecting, shipping and distributing the corn.

PROTEST AGAINST SMITH-TOWNER BILL

Roman Catholic Clergymen and Educators at New England Conference Raise Objections—Indorsement Is Withdrawn

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — An effort to pass a resolution indorsing the Smith-Towner education bill at the closing session of the New England regional conference on education, held on Friday and Saturday at the State House, raised such a protest from members of the Roman Catholic clergy and educators present that it was abandoned and a resolution passed expressing appreciation of the "fairness and graciousness" of Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in presiding, and pledging support to his fundamental purpose—the right of all children to education.

During the debate opponents of the federal measure charged that Commissioner Claxton had "persistently and continually refused to recognize those who desired to speak against federal control" and furthermore that he had brought "a cut-and-dried program" to the meeting. The subject was first brought before the gathering when Clarence H. Dempsey, Vermont Commissioner of Education, as chairman of a committee named by Commissioner Claxton to prepare a statement outlining the aims of the conference, read a report containing an indorsement of the proposed federal legislation to aid education and the proposition that the "equalization of educational opportunity is the essential duty of community, state and nation."

Immediate Protest Raised

There were immediate protests from the floor, among those objecting to any indorsement by the conference of federal aid being Bishop Walsh of Portland, Maine, the Rev. Mgr. James T. Cassidy of Fall River, Massachusetts, and the Rev. Ignatius T. Cox of Boston College and representatives of several parochial schools. Declaring that it was not within the scope of the conference to adopt a report of this character Bishop Walsh said: "I think it highly improper that the impression should be allowed to go out broadcast that the citizens of New England have indorsed the report of this committee. I regard the report as full of false philosophy and false history and fundamentally in error. The committee has injected into the document nearly all the things that are in the Smith-Towner bill."

"The conference was not called to discuss federal aid and has not discussed it," said Monsignor Cassidy, "and I regard it as nothing less than dishonest to attempt to railroad through this conference any resolution that will go back to the national government or throughout New England of putting the schools of this section in a wrong light. There are thousands of parochial schools in this section of the country and none of them are represented on the committee that drew up this report."

Commissioner Smith Defends

Several others joined in the protest, a number not making their identity known. It was one of the latter who asserted that Commissioner Claxton "was unjust to the citizens of Massachusetts by persistently and continually refusing to recognize men who started to talk against Federal control." At this point Payson Smith, Massachusetts commissioner of education, arose in defense of Commissioner Claxton. "As representative of the educational department of Massachusetts," he said, "I regret that the commissioner of education of the United States Government, coming into Massachusetts and inviting free and open discussion on the part of all citizens on a subject of great and universal interest, should have been charged with having brought a cut and dried program."

Much applause greeted the words of Commissioner Smith, who then explained that he did not favor action by the conference on the committee's report, but was of the opinion that it ought to be printed and widely circulated for the purpose of discussion. Commissioner Claxton said that he agreed "the part of the committee's report which deals with federal aid is not a part of the committee's task," and ruled, therefore, that the section be omitted. This was agreed to by Chairman Dempsey after consultation with the other members of the committee.

At the morning session Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, urged radical changes in methods in the public schools. "We should teach all subjects, wherever possible," he said, "from actual objects to be accurately observed and described by the pupils themselves." Dr. Eliot said that "to conceive of the object of democratic government as the squeezing down of the top and the lifting up of the bottom, to the development of an average human being so that the mass will be based on average human beings, is really to despair of democracy."

NO SCHWAB VOUCHER SAYS CHARLES PIEZ

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If the American merchant marine is to be developed successfully, the Shipping Board must be relieved of the task of operating ships and settling claims out of the cancellation of war contracts, Charles Piez of Chicago, former Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, declared before the House committee investigating the board's operations.

Coupled with these declarations was a flat denial by Mr. Piez of various charges of mismanagement made against the construction divisions of the board by Martin J. Gillen in recent testimony before the committee. The witness also denied that Charles M. Schwab has been reimbursed by the government for his personal expenses while Mr. Schwab was Director-General of the fleet corporation.

Mr. Piez made no direct reference to the charge of Col. E. H. Abadie, formerly controller of the Shipping Board, that a voucher for $260,000 had been presented for Mr. Schwab's "personal expenses," but he did say positively that he was certain that no voucher had ever been issued either for salary or expenses for Mr. Schwab.

PALESTINE EXCAVATION PLAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Announcement is made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum that it has decided to begin excavations in Palestine, at Bethshean, in the Valley of Megiddo, next June. It is expected that many relics will be found which will throw light on the early history of Palestine.

BUILDING MEN IN CHICAGO INDICTED

Labor Leaders, Contractors and Millwork Firms Charged With Conspiracy to Control Local Market and Bar Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Indictments charging 46 Labor leaders, contractors, millwork firms and their executives with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by conspiracy to control the local market and to exclude all millwork manufactured outside the city have been returned by the federal grand jury here. Among the men indicted are 16 leaders of the various trade unions, headed by William F. Brims, head of the Carpenters District Council, six contractors, and 24 millwork firms and their officials. The report of the jury charges that:

"The defendants manufacture practically all of the building material manufactured in Chicago, and in order to monopolize the business of supplying builders and building contractors in Chicago with such building material, and to secure excessive prices for their building material, they engaged in a conspiracy among themselves and with the union and contractors.

"That as a direct result of the conspiracy many manufacturers of building materials outside of Illinois were excluded from this market, in which they had sold materials for years prior to the spring of 1916."

A speedy trial of the men indicted has been promised by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, because of the serious building situation in Chicago.

"I consider it my duty," said Mr. Clyne, "to rush the trials because of the building shortage, which is responsible for the high rents being paid by Chicagoans. I fully expect to bring out an amazing condition of extortion during the course of the trial. The extortion cases will be turned over to the State's attorney for prosecution. Five business agents of unions are named. They are said to have received as much as $50,000 for a single building during the course of its construction.

The defendants are to be permitted to waive preliminary examination and bonds will be fixed at $5000 each. The penalty in case of conviction is one year in prison and $5000 fine.

PHILADELPHIA FAIR PROPOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Permanent buildings rather than gaudy temporary structures are advocated by members of the Art Jury of this city for the world's fair proposed in Philadelphia in 1926, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Whether the fair will be held has not yet been officially decided. Mayor Moore has appointed a committee of 100 citizens to consider the question.

NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM FAVORED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—By a unanimous vote the annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor has put itself on record as believing that "our social and economic system should be changed so that we could own and produce collectively for use and not for profit as we are now doing." One delegate objected to the declaration, when the resolution in which it was embodied was brought before the convention, on the ground that it was "Socialistic or Communistic or, at all events, too 'Red,'" but when the vote on adoption or rejection was taken the vote for adoption was unanimous. The resolution was brought forward by a committee which had been appointed to investigate the unemployment situation in the Province. The committee reported that "the unemployment situation is acute with no prospects of immediate relief in sight." The workers of Canada, it said further in the resolution, have produced more value than their wages allow them to buy back, and it was for this reason, the committee said, that the change in the social and economic system had become necessary.

Demand was made by the resolution upon the federal, provincial and civic governments to investigate fully the matter of unemployment with a view to the substitution of the revolutionized system for the one now effective. It was recognized in the resolution, however, that the desired investigation would require considerable time, and the governments and the employers of labor were urged "to do their utmost in promoting employment wherever possible." How far the resolution is representative of the thought of the mass of the working people of New Brunswick in urging collective production for use is problematical. Certainly, there has been nothing previously to indicate the existence of any general feeling in favor of the substitution of the proposed new system for the present social and economic system. The belief is that the resolution was the work of a few men of extreme views and that it was adopted by the convention without a full understanding of its significance.

NEW ZEALAND TRIES TO CHECK GAMBLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The struggle between an earnest Minister for Justice and the bookmakers is interesting the people of New Zealand. The law says that betting is unlawful off the race courses and that betting by bookmakers is unlawful either on or off the race courses. Any man who is on a race course may invest as much money as he likes on the totalisator or betting machine, but bets made or taken off the course are prohibited.

The bookmakers have flourished despite the law and it is obvious enough that the totalisator is making clients for them all the time. Now, the Minister for Justice, E. P. Lee, is declaring publicly that the law against bookmakers has got to be enforced and that if the police cannot do the work there will be some vacancies in the force.

The ordinary betting man in a New Zealand city could exchange nods with half a dozen bookmakers in 10 minutes; but the police have found only two bookmakers in six months. An official instruction was given that bookmakers should be denied the use of private letter boxes at the post offices. The Minister in charge of the Post Office reported that his department was unable to discover that any bookmakers were using letter boxes—yet the bookmakers were to be seen by any ordinary citizen collecting their mail.

Then the Minister cut off the bookmakers' telephones. But the connections were reestablished within 24 hours, and the public was informed that a subordinate officer of the telephone branch of the Post Office had acted without authority and without proper regard for forms and regulations.

It might be possible to abolish betting on horse races if the government made a start by abolishing the totalisator, but to confine gambling to the race course seems to be altogether impossible. The Minister has still time to prove that this view is wrong.

JAIL FOR DRUNKENNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Jail sentences will be imposed by Magistrate James J. Conway of Long Island City upon all prisoners at his court found guilty of drunkenness. The magistrate, in making this announcement, said he would adopt this course hereafter because men brought before him accused of drunkenness usually refused to tell where they got their liquor.

Sale Begins Monday, Jan. 24

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OUTLINE OF FRENCH REPARATION POLICY

France, Despite Bureaucratic Opposition, Is Anxious for Definite Reasonable Understanding With Allies and Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The policy of France in respect of reparations has changed many times but after hesitations and vacillations the real policy begins to appear with some clearness. While the Commission of Reparations, which has helped to block the way hitherto, is to continue to perform the functions that should properly belong to it, it is no longer regarded as the sole and the sacrosanct authority. The French Government is anxious for a definite understanding on reasonable lines with the Allies and with the Germans. The system of bureaucratic opposition and procrastination is condemned though doubtless it will continue to manifest itself from time to time.

France is more anxious to come to a genuine accord and to waste no more time in vain discussions about the letter of the Treaty than she has ever been since the departure of Mr. Clemenceau. It should be noted that Mr. Millerand is not altogether to be blamed for the delay. He actually drew up with the British at Boulogne in the middle of last year a provisional document by which the amount and the modalities of payment were to be determined at once. Unfortunately the bureaucratic forces were too strong for him and the Boulogne agreement was abandoned.

Postponement Preferred

Then came Spa, which was for various reasons disappointing in itself but where Mr. Millerand did indeed consent to the immediate calling of an allied and German conference at Geneva. The moment he returned to Paris he was obliged once more to yield to those who like Mr. Poincaré believe that any arrangement of any kind will be at the expense of France. They hold to the theory of integral reparations and refuse to examine the actual conditions in Germany and the capacity of payment of Germany. They appear to prefer the perpetual postponement of the realization of their demands rather than give way to the smallest extent. Mr. Millerand was, in the face of the political forces at home, obliged to go back on the Geneva promise.

Thus the autumn and the winter of 1920 passed without anything effective being done. But there gradually grew up a body of opinion in France which proclaimed that the sooner something was done, even though that something fell short of the original expectation of France, the better it would be for their country. At last it was decided to call a conference of experts at Brussels to examine the possibilities. In the last days of the old year and in the early days of the new year the conference pursued its negotiations and investigations.

Opposition Relaxed

It is true that this conference is to be followed by other conferences of ministers, references to the Reparations Commission, and so forth. But some progress has been made and the settlement of the account with Germany is in way of being accomplished. The essential point is that the Reparations Commission and its political supporters have not been able to make any effective protest. It will be difficult enough to come to an agreement with Germany and to enforce the decisions but at least the opposition in France to any agreement whatsoever appears to have exhausted itself and a more reasonable spirit prevails.

Then the task of the Commission of Reparations is now defined with some precision. It consists in fixing the total of the different categories of damages for which Germany is responsible, without therefore having the right to impose its conclusions upon the allied governments. It has also to administer the complicated mechanism of the economic and financial relations of the entente with the former enemy countries.

The commission certainly has a formidable duty in checking, revising, and summarizing the reports which have been sent to it by the various governments. Now that it has been speeded up it is hoped that even during the month of January the commission can make known an approximate figure representing the total not necessarily of recoverable damages but of the various kinds of damages.

Value of Payments Made

Further, the commission is endeavoring to estimate the value of German payments in paper or in kind and German promises to pay. It is calculated that at the lowest figure Germany has actually rendered 5,000,000,000 gold marks or, rather, their equivalent. A higher estimate puts the amount at 8,000,000,000. This is from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the amount that Germany should have paid before May 1 of this year. She has, however, deposited the bonds which are called for by the Treaty but which it is not possible in present conditions to negotiate. The difficulty of arriving at an exact figure arises from certain complications regarding the estimates of the price of coal delivered by Germany. The value has been so differently established that it is almost impossible to agree about it. France calculates that if she receives an average of 1,200,000 tons per month this will represent, according to the world market price, 1,500,000,000 francs. But Germany and, for that matter, England estimate differently.

In any case the work of the commission is really reduced to a matter of bookkeeping. The commission keeps the accounts. It does not determine the policy. This is obviously as it should be. Both France and England besides Italy seem at last to agree that it is for the governments to fix the number of annual payments, the amount of annual payments, and the modalities of annual payments, by Germany, whether in cash or in kind.

Invasion of German Goods

The French Government has in short made known to the Allies that nothing unreasonable is sought. The policy in future will be to obtain whatever can be obtained, to pursue a realistic action, and not to make unmeasured demand which certainly cannot be met in order to excuse and provoke the use of force. It is not by coercion that unlimited sums of money can be had.

What is absolutely clear is that the earlier contributions of Germany will be comparatively trivial. France is reconciling herself to this fact. These contributions may be augmented by quantities of raw materials and what is more the furnishing of manufactured articles.

French industry naturally cries out against the invasion of the French market by German goods. The government experts reply that the true interests of French industry are not to allow itself to be led astray by the idea of finding markets which can only be temporary in the devastated regions but to seek permanent markets in the world. Indeed German competition will in some measure be removed by the very fact that German goods are diverted to the devastated regions. While Germany is thus supplying goods to France, France will be seeking a durable place in the international sphere.

Mr. Bergmann, the German delegate, proposed at Brussels that the German Government should open credits for the orders that the people of the devastated regions should place directly in Germany. The Commission of Reparations envisages a similar system by which the inhabitants shall pay for their purchases in Germany at approved prices by special checks drawn upon the credits that will be individually attributed to them. These credits will be in marks, that is to say in money that cannot be exported at this moment under any rational scheme because of its low value.

Little Opposition Aroused

As for the annuities France is prepared to agree to a minimum proportioned in accordance with the yield of German taxation severely controlled by the Allies and with the balance of exports over imports. This policy is presented to the French public as far better than the old sentimental policy. It has the advantage of being objective, even commercial. It will result in realization instead of purely formal satisfactions that have no value. Moreover it puts France in accord with the Allies and gives her the hope that America will be more disposed to aid her.

It is even represented that it is better to fix only a small number of annuities and to revise the agreement later on. While Germany will be told her total obligation by May it is understood that these obligations are platonic and that the practical demands of France will demonstrate a desire of conciliation.

It is particularly to be observed that these proposals, which are a clear advance upon anything hitherto suggested, are arousing little opposition in France at this moment and that the whole policy and sentiment are better than any that have hitherto prevailed. A turning point in French policy has been reached.

MODERN AIRSHIP IN TRANSITION STATE

Activity Expected in Britain and United States to Develop Aircraft for Commerce—Higher Speed a Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The year 1921 is already marked out for the beginnings of a development of the airship for commercial purposes. Hitherto the airship has been almost entirely a war proposition. Even the crossing of the Atlantic 18 months ago was a demonstration by a war airship type; and the airship passenger services in Germany in the years preceding the war were merely a means for encouraging and supporting the building of an airship fleet designed for war.

It appears that the United States will play a large part in the year's work, for not only are Zeppelin airships being built for an American syndicate, but four Italian airships have been purchased. In Great Britain a demonstration by five airships is being organized by the Civil Aviation Department, the ships being the R-33, a sister ship of the R-34; the R-36, a larger type now being completed by Beardmores, Ltd; the R-37, a smaller vessel under construction by Short Bros; and the surrendered Zeppelins, L-64 and L-71.

Problem of Harborage

These operations will be under the direction of Maj. E. W. Fuller, whose senior flying officer will be Maj. G. H. Scott, who commanded the R-34 on her trans-Atlantic voyage. Voyages are intended to Scandinavia, around the British Isles, and to Malta. To go further afield will probably be out of the question because of the lack of mooring towers at suitable points, such as Egypt. A voyage to Malta and back will be interesting on account of the high winds which are almost invariably met in the neighborhood of that island.

The mooring is so well known that a description of it is unnecessary. It undoubtedly makes for economy, for it simplifies the problem of harborage. Unless an airship service is provided with revolving sheds it is extremely hampered, for it is difficult to enter a fixed shed when a cross wind is blowing; hence the employment of very costly revolving sheds by the Germans. The mooring tower has a simple revolving top so that it does not matter what direction the wind may be blowing. The complete tower—not the mooring mast—is an elaborate structure provided with elevators, hydrogen filling plant, and so on. But it costs much less than a shed. A complete airship system would be provided with numerous towers at suitable points, these insuring perfect security in spite of adverse weather or mechanical breakdown.

Sea-Anchor Tried

At a recent lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society a method for bringing an airship to rest on the surface of the sea was described. This is a sea-anchor, carried by the airship, so that if unable to make headway against the wind, it can come down and signal for assistance and fuel. Apparently, however, it has only been tried in calm weather, although it is obvious that in practical use it would more often be required in rough weather. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is inclined to doubt whether it is at present sufficiently advanced for use in practical emergencies. He recalls a personal experience of free ballooning over the North Sea, when a very simple sea-trailer was used. This was during a moderate breeze; but so great was the drag imposed on the balloon that the latter was driven down on the end of the cable, nearly becoming immersed, at the same time being rocked violently by the vibration sent along the cable by the waves.

When Walter Wellman, in 1910, essayed to cross the Atlantic by an airship provided with a long "equilibrator" the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor ventured to predict a failure. The "equilibrator" certainly was a much more resisting contrivance than the sea-trailer, but having in view the experience mentioned above, he wrote at the time that the vibration set up would gravely imperil the airship and upset its machinery. This prediction was fulfilled to the letter. The machinery was nearly shaken out of the airship, which had to be abandoned, the crew fortunately being rescued. Mr. Wellman, describing the operation, cabled: "The equilibrator pulled hard, riding over seas, jerking and shocking the ship, and setting up a rolling motion which threatened total destruction."

More Experience Needed

So far as north Europe and the Atlantic is concerned, it must be pointed out that no existing airship has sufficient speed to insure regular running all the year round. The economical air-speed in no case exceeds 56 miles per hour, and although on their maximum they can attain 70 or 72 miles per hour, this is by extravagant consumption of fuel, and involves heavy wear and tear on the engines. It can only be resorted to for brief periods in emergencies. On the other hand an economical air speed of 60 miles per hour is not sufficient, even allowing for the very important advantage possessed by airships of being able to remain aloft for long periods and, if given accurate meteorological information, of being able able to evade bad weather areas and to some extent circumvent adverse winds.

On all such matters more experience is needed, and the coming British demonstrations are designed to this end; and it is frankly admitted that present-day airships are not quite speedy enough, except for service in some of the more favored weather regions of the world, but that an increase of their speed by 10 or 15 miles per hour is desirable. It should not be difficult to secure this, for it cannot be admitted for a moment that we have reached finality in design either of the airship or of its engine; for the latter a better ratio between weight and power is already indicated.

It is desirable that this point should not be overlooked. The development of the airship is slow, because of the expense; and in the commercial sense little has been done since the war. There is a perfectly justifiable anxiety on the part of those concerned to use the means at hand, and not to "scrap" all existing craft without first putting them to some practical use. These considerations are readily admitted, but they must not be allowed to blind us to the need for essential development in the direction of speed, insistence upon which nevertheless is sometimes resented. But now that the obstacles to practical experiments on a large scale have been removed it may be hoped that the problem of the airship will receive the frank and thorough attention it deserves.

WISCONSIN REFERENDUM PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Wisconsin's new Governor, John J. Blaine, will ask the Legislature to pass a law providing for the initiative and the referendum. A Wisconsin idea, of which the Governor-elect is one of the originators, will be embodied in the bill. No direct initiative will be created; every subject must first be presented to the Legislature. Citizens may petition for the consideration of a bill that has been defeated either by legislative vote of the governor's veto, or has been introduced and never voted on.

BRITAIN MAY ADOPT CREDIT INSURANCE

Scheme Proposed for Insuring Credit Risks and Obtaining Security From Importers—Only Part of Large Credit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons at the end of the year, the Prime Minister stated that he had been advised by men with the widest business experience that a scheme of credit insurance was feasible which would enable great Britain to do business with central Europe, and would give central Europe time to pay. He was, of course, referring to the schemes which have been the subject of negotiations in London since the Brussels conference of last October; and he stated that these schemes were now being examined by the Board of Trade with the assistance of the eminent financiers who devised them.

The author of the credit insurance idea in its present form is Marcus Wallenberg, a Swedish banker with a great European reputation, who represented Sweden not only at Brussels in 1920 but also in Paris, on the neutral financiers' committee, during the Peace Conference in 1919.

Mr. Wallenberg put forward his suggestion tentatively in Brussels, not as a complete and self-contained scheme, but as an addition to the proposals of Ter Meulen which were adopted by the credits committee. He said that he had been impressed by the success of an insurance organization established in Sweden by the Swedish Government during the war. Private insurance companies had brought trade practically to a standstill by refusing to accept the risks on vessels and cargoes under war conditions.

Government Intervened

The Swedish Government promptly intervened and established a special institution for which the capital was provided by the State. The management, however, remained entirely in the hands of private individuals accustomed to the business; and they ran the new insurance organization not for their own profit but for the account of the government.

The results were surprisingly good. It was found that, as often happens, the individual trader is inclined to exaggerate the risks attaching to his business; and the premiums which had to be charged for insurance were a good deal lower than anybody had expected. The business done by the institution developed on a considerable scale, and in the end it resulted in a handsome profit for the exchequer. Overseas trade began to move again and the experiment was voted a great success.

Impressed by this experience, Mr. Wallenberg advocated the organization of a similar institution in London now, to cure the somewhat analagous stagnation that was expected to overtake European trade this winter. He wants to see a company floated with a substantial capital to be offered for subscription in a number of different countries, where the central institution would have branches. The whole enterprise, in his opinion, should dispense with government support, for the sake of being free from government interference. The company would insure credit risks and would therefore have to ask security from the individual importer in each transaction for which liability was accepted.

The Ter Meulen Plan

This general idea was put up to the representatives of leading insurance houses at a meeting held in London in December. The proceedings at this meeting have been printed, and it is clear that the proposition was not examined in any detail. This detailed examination is to be given at a further private meeting of insurance experts to be held in London; and though the British Prime Minister is a little given to making rash statements on technical subjects, his pronouncement in the House of Commons may perhaps be taken as an indication that some practical progress has been registered.

But it should not be forgotten that this credit insurance scheme is not only part of a far greater whole; it is no more than an annex to the Ter Meulen plan for providing bonds that an importer in central Europe could obtain from his government for use as collateral—bonds which would be secured on specified revenue controlled by an international commission. This wider scheme was at first not very well received in the City of London. But toward the end of the year it became the subject of very active discussion, and it is quite possible that the difficult trade position may considerably improve the chances of its adoption.

It is certainly the only concrete proposal yet put forward with any chance of success, and it has the great advantage that it has been devised with the intention of avoiding so far as possible all interference with the normal course of trade finance. More is likely to be heard of it in the near future, but opinion in London is still not overconfident that it will in practice ever be applied.

GERMAN PROFESSOR AGAINST ALCOHOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany — A summary of the speech on the drink question recently delivered by Professor Gaupp has been published by the "Frankfürter Zeitung." The Professor said: "With every liter of beer that is consumed the hungering children are deprived of 230 grams of barley which would go to make six plates of valuable soup. If after a good meal I should go to a public inn and in the course of three to four hours of jollification partake of three to four liters of beer—thereby not obeying any law of necessity for my body but simply following an academic custom—I should be robbing 18 to 24 children of nutritious soup and I should also be doing my part to encourage the increase of disease among those who are destined to lead onward a liberated Germany after years of misery and shame.

"A nation which in a time of stress and impoverishment takes its refuge in a narcotic such as alcohol is ripe for destruction; a nation like America which in a period of flourishing prosperity abolishes this narcotic will surely advance toward a great future." And Professor Gaupp added: "Hence it follows what we have to do."

Having regard to the recent report in The Times of London that the present rate of consumption of champagne in Germany is 10,000,000 bottles yearly, as compared to 6,000,000 bottles for the year before the war, it is satisfactory to know that there are men in Germany today who are alive to the evils of alcohol.

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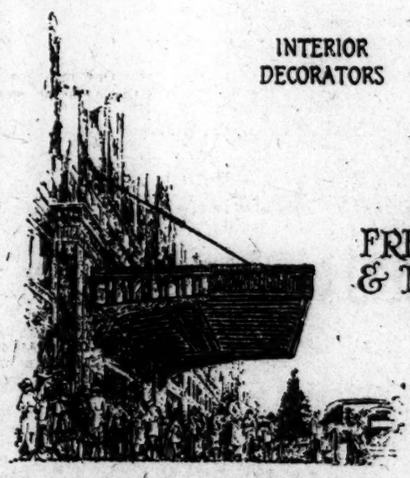
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HARRY A. CROUCH

LOOKING BACK AT THE FIUME FIASCO

D'Annunzio Had Shown Himself to Be Tactless in His Handling of Situation — Baross Harbor Question Unsolved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Fiume question has been settled by force, after 16 months had been spent in fruitless negotiations and poetical rhodomontade. John Giolitti, the Premier, has shown a firmness which no one anticipated, and has won a victory all along the line.

Public opinion in Fiume accepted with relief the vigorous action of the Italian Government against the poet, whose rule had become an incubus and whose "legionaries" had become tyrants; public opinion in Italy, outside the limited circle of the few Nationalists, applauded this resolute action, which saved the honor of Italy, pledged by her solemn word to execute the treaty of Rapallo, and rid Italian politics of a terrible enigma. For Fiume, after being a farce, had become a tragedy, and a danger to the peace of Europe. Had Mr. Giolitti not acted, there was danger that the Jugo-Slavs would have undertaken the task of making the poet recognize the treaty of Rapallo, and it was better that that should be done by the Italians than by them.

Praiseworthy Patience

It must be admitted that they had shown praiseworthy patience, seeing that the poet had occupied, in defiance of the treaty, their islands of Arbe, Veglia and San Mareo, and had allowed his "legionaries" to land at Castel Venier, which, despite its Venetian name, is in Jugo-Slav Dalmatia. As for the poet, he had rapidly lost all sympathy, except among the Nationalists, by his encouragement of desertion and his award of money to deserters from the Italian Army and navy. Little by little, all his friends had left him. Mr. Musolini of the "Popolo d'-Italia" of Milan, Professor Pantaleoni, his financial minister at Fiume, and last of all, the Mayor of Fiume himself.

Rarely was a man so tactless as Gabriel d'Annunzio in what he said and what he did. He abused leading Italian statesmen in the language of Billingsgate, and attacked Italy in a way that cast into the shade Dante's famous apostrophe in the sixth canto of the "Purgatorio." His career at Fiume has amply justified Plato's expulsion of poets from his ideal republic. He has once more proved that the artistic temperament is inconsistent with that of a statesman.

"For a Prime Minister," as Lecky wrote of Sir Robert Walpole, is a person who has more common sense than any man, whereas Captain d'Annunzio had no common sense at all. One cannot recall a similar instance in history of a seaport being governed by rhetorical phrases for so long. Fiume, the real Fiume of the native Fiumans, not of the imported "Legionaries," has suffered cruelly from this adventure in picturesque, if you like, but not practical, politics. In the conflict between the astute politician and the excitable poet, the former was bound to win.

The Poet as Politician

Gabriel d'Annunzio has, like other geniuses, attempted to excel in a line which was not his own, and failed. During the war he was justly commended for his bravery in flying over Vienna and the Bocche di Cattaro at a time when most men are averse to such perilous flights. But he was not satisfied with either his poetic laurels or his crosses for military valor. He must needs become a political leader. And there he failed, just as when, over 20 years ago, he suddenly crossed the floor of the Italian Chamber, of which he was then a member, and ostentatiously announced his accession to the Socialist Party, where "life" was alone to be found!

It is to be hoped that he will now return to literature, which he never ought to have left. After the complete pathos of his inglorious fiasco at Fiume, he can scarcely accept the suggestion of one of his Nationalist admirers, and became the leader of the so-called "Fascisti," or anti-Socialist "Leaguers," in Italy. Nor, after his violent attacks upon the French, would he be a very welcome guest at Paris or Arcachon, where he lived and wrote his play, "La Pisanella," in French, before the famous "May-Days" of 1915 brought him back to incite Italy into war.

The end of his career as a filibuster has shown how much common sense the Italian people possesses, for, despite his eminence as a poet, his fall has provoked only scanty demonstrations. The Nationalists are a small body in numbers, and, although they make up for their numerical weakness by their strange language, they are easily counterbalanced by the much more powerful Socialists. Captain d'Annunzio was their hero, but they could not save him, whom they had acclaimed as a savior. Mr. Giolitti, with his extraordinary knowledge of Italian opinion, knew that they would be unable to prevent the evacuation of Fiume, just as they were powerless to hinder that of Albania, when once he had resolved upon it. And the damage done during the operations was due not to him, but to the poet's obstinacy and the violence of the poet's "legionaries," who were also the poet's masters. For Gabriel d'Annunzio had created a band of Praetorians, who were just as masterful and just as insubordinate as their classic forbears, who made and unmade Roman emperors, or as, in more modern times, those favored Janissaries, who dethroned successive Turkish Sultans till Mahmud II put an end to their mutinies by ending the existence of their corps. Fiume is now at last what she was before only in theory—a "free and independent state."

The Future of Fiume

The future of Fiume is obscure. Diplomacy loves half-solutions, such as the creation of small buffer states. But modern history shows that these paper solutions are rarely durable. The creation of an autonomous eastern Roumelia in 1878 only ended in its union with Bulgaria in 1885; the creation of an autonomous Crete in 1898 was only a step toward its union with Greece in 1912. Can a very small independent State of Fiume, with practically no "Hinterland," long exist? Will it not inevitably tend to become merged in one of its larger neighbors, Italy or Jugo-Slavia?

Should the rumor prove true, that the Fiumans intend to offer the Regency to the King of Italy's popular and soldierly cousin, the Duke of Aosta, whose name has often been mentioned in connection with Fiuman affairs in the course of this controversy, then the situation would greatly resemble that in Crete between 1898 and 1908, when the second son of the King of the Hellenes was High Commissioner of the island. A royal Italian regency would lead to annexation to Italy. On the other hand Fiuman commercial interests would seem to identify the future of the town with Jugo-Slavia and the countries, Hungary and Rumania, beyond Jugo-Slavia. Fiume will decide, whether national sentiment or pecuniary interest prevails. Meanwhile, there is the unsolved question of the ownership of the little harbor of Baross and of the Delta, caused by the alluvial deposits of the River Eneo, or Retchina, separating Italian Fiume from the Slav suburb of Susak. That is a point of vital interest to the Fiumans, and should have been definitely settled at Santa Margherita Ligure in November.

Financial Assistance Needed

Fiume will need, too, financial assistance, and that she can only obtain from Italy (which has hitherto refused to facilitate the flotation of a Fiuman loan), unless American capital be introduced there. Then there is the awkward question of the disbanded "legionaries," whose presence in Italy would be a terror to peaceful citizens, especially after the jovial life which they led at Fiume in a species of "Alsatia" such as that depicted in "The Fortunes of Nigel." Above all, there is the question of entering upon peaceful relations with the Jugo-Slavs.

Probably this will not be difficult, now that the poet and his firebrands are out of the way. There is evidence that the native population, Italian, as well as Jugo-Slav, had long ceased to approve the proceedings of the "Liberator" and his merry men. Now we shall hear the real voice of Fiume, for it can be uttered freely and fearlessly, and not under the pressure of bayonets. Mr. Zanella's party will doubtless come to the front and business men with a stake in the country will make themselves felt. The wharves will again be covered with merchandise and the cranes no longer be inactive. Whether Trieste, the natural rival of Fiume, will benefit by the commercial revival of "the Pearl of the Quarnero," is another matter. But Europe, anyhow, owes a debt of gratitude to the Italian Premier for having solved the Fiuman problem. Had it been allowed to drag on, it could only have ended in war with Jugo-Slavia and that might have spread to other states. Mr. Giolitti has achieved the most remarkable feat of his 39 years' political career.

AUSTRALIAN SHARE OF SHIPBUILDING TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An interesting report on the prospects of Australian shipbuilding has been presented to the House of Representatives by the Joint Commission of Public Accounts.

The committee considers that there is good reason to believe that Australian shipbuilders should obtain a fair share of the world's shipbuilding trade. It is all a matter of prices, and in that regard Australia is not now hopelessly handicapped.

"Both managers and men must, however, set themselves to increase the rate of production if the industry is to be developed. Australia should shortly be able to hold her own against the world in regard to materials. There is, of course, the possibility of a big slump in the demand for ships, and evidence has been adduced that the shortage of ships due to war losses has been overtaken. But in any case Australia's shipping requirements for her local and oversea trade are some distance from being met, and while it will only be prudent for the Commonwealth shipbuilding industry to feel its way carefully for the next few years, there is no justification for a degree of caution which would bring it to a standstill, or even keep it at its present stage of development."

The committee insists that if the government remains in the industry it is absolutely necessary that the industry shall be run on ordinary business lines, free of political interference and such official control as is merely officious. A uniform system of accountancy at government dockyards, annual balance sheets for Parliament and the standardization of ships are recommended.

The work of Australians in a new industry is praised. Not unmixed credit is given to the tribunal appointed to deal promptly with disputes in the industry, although a majority of the witnesses considered that it had justified its appointment. Some maintained that industrial peace had been secured by conceding the majority of the claims of the workmen. An analysis of the awards of the tribunal showed that 69 had been in favor of the employers, and 231 in favor of the workmen.

NEED FOR 'PUBLIC SPIRIT' IN CIVIC LIFE

Sir A. Weigall Says No Country Which Has Not a Sense of Public Service Can Aspire to Be Really Great

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — The British dominions emulate the mother country in many respects, though chiefly in their parliaments and legal institutions, and this is further illustrated in the honorary magistracy. In connection with their useful work, Sir Archibald Weigall, the newly appointed Governor, had some interesting observations to make at Adelaide recently when he presided at the annual meeting of the South Australian Justices Association. He declared that the work was of real public service, and instilled into those who belonged to it a real civic sense, a sense of social and communal duty, and a desire to help in all possible ways in the general administration of the affairs of the country.

His Excellency said he would contrast the duties of an average justice of the peace in the old land with those of the Commonwealth. In 1290 the order of justice of the peace was established. The body so formed went on for 300 years, and between 1590 and 1600 the whole of the duties were revised. All sorts of varied duties were set forth in the commission of custos pacis, and when he was made a magistrate his commission was practically in the general form as set forth in 1590. It laid upon the holder an obligation to maintain law and order in general and administer justice in certain defined directions in particular. When Richard II reached the throne a justice of the peace was paid, but the system proved its own undoing.

Unpaid Magistracy

In Britain there were two divisions of justices, the borough justices and county justices. The first only officiated within his own borough, but the county justice had sway within his county and could also officiate within a borough with certain limitations. The functions of the justice of the peace were administrative and judicial. The ordinary everyday work of a justice at home was as follows: He sat at his market town for a couple of hours, beginning at noon, and disposed of minor matters. There were, in addition, all sorts of odds and ends a justice of the peace had to settle, which sometimes required the wisdom of a King Solomon to adjust to a nicety.

The great system of an unpaid magistracy, the Governor declared, was indigenous to the British Empire. The United States had something similar, but it was not nearly so effective as the British system. For hundreds of years the Empire had maintained the great and marvelous agency for the maintenance of right and the dispensation of justice. It had had a tremendous effect upon the welfare of the old country, and he believed to a corresponding degree in the newer ones. It had helped greatly to build up the national character. One most patent thing in the British character was a love of justice.

Justice the First Thought

There was an inherent faculty in the Briton—a thread running through the fiber of his being—which determined him to see that the right was done; that the right man won. That faculty had enabled the British to become the colonizers of the world. They were trained to think of real right and real justice, and that was the spirit and the heritage of the great unpaid magistracy. It would be a sad thing if such a magnificent body was ever swept away and replaced by a mere paid judiciary. There were people who talked about rights, but little about duties. He was certain that the honorary magistracy in the old land had done a very great deal to imbue those who came before them with a certain sense of community interest. The justices had been able to show that their aim was not to be down upon a man and then to leave him there.

It was part of the code which had been handed down through the centuries that where there was the slightest chance to make a man or woman a self-respecting citizen that chance was granted. In Britain delinquents were sometimes known to the magistrates, and that local knowledge had done an enormous amount of good, the idea being to lift the culprit up and start him in the right path again. Justice, of course, was the first thought, but when that stage was reached there was the helping hand to prevent a man or woman going further down the hill.

British Character

His Excellency added that he had had a checkered career during his not very long life. One thing he had done was to become a politician. He made no apology for having taken the step. He had had 10 very happy years in the British Parliament. He could never forget when he stood for Parliament what one of his very zealous supporters had said to him. "If you take my advice," he declared, "you will refrain from sitting on the local bench, as you may lose votes." He was afraid his reply was rather emphatic, and that he was more assiduous than ever in his duties on the local bench. He mentioned that to show that if that attitude became universal at home it would smash the whole of the splendid system; but happily it was by no means universal.

One thing he wanted to see maintained throughout the whole British Empire, and that was British character, which must be kept at the high pitch at which it now stood, and that no social or political motives should ever animate the man who had to mete out justice as a magistrate. Lady justices recently had been appointed, and he welcomed the innovation. He knew that endless cases had come before him in which he would have welcomed the assistance of a mother or a wife. Children's cases were particularly hard to determine. Sometimes the child was just on the border line where he could be reformed, and it was in such instances that woman's help would be invaluable.

Lack of Public Spirit

Sir Archibald felt sure that every man and woman present realized the very great part they played in promoting the welfare of the community. Wonderful progress had been made especially in local and municipal affairs. For example, the public school system compared more than favorably with the English system. "What I do see lacking, however," His Excellency continued, "is a sense of public spirit. No matter how much cash one may have, no matter how great may be his intelligence, nothing can make up for the lack of public spirit. The South Australian Association of magistrates is giving an example in the direction which is laying the foundation for a tradition of public service. In the old land when a man has gained any position of authority, either in industry or commerce, or anything else, his fellows expect him to give some of his time to public service. All cannot enter the House of Commons, but there are the county councils, and the rural councils, the urban councils, and the municipal councils, and there are other avenues for public service which must be carried on, and which men are anxious to help carry on.

"The South Australian Justices Association is doing something to build up this side of life. No country which has not a fully developed sense of public service can become really great. I have referred to Australia's wonderful achievements during its brief history. It was not to be expected that this spirit, which took the old country 1500 years to develop, should be fully seen here in 70 or 80. But it is good to see the example that is being set. Your local life is only the reflection of your national life, and the national life of a country is only the sum of its individual life, and its local life. If you can develop the spirit you have in your local life you can do it in the larger national life. The great motto of 'Each for all, and all for each' will create the national life. It is because you are creating that great national spirit of service that I feel it an honor to be here, and to wish you success."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HEARTY WELCOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The Royal Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Prince Arthur of Connaught, accompanied by the Princess and their son, the Earl of MacDuff, received an extremely enthusiastic welcome on their arrival in Cape Town recently. Prince Arthur, in replying to the usual addresses of welcome from municipal and divisional councils and other bodies, said that the warmth of the reception accorded to them by the citizens of the beautiful and historic city deeply touched them, and the words with which they had just been welcomed would remain a source of lasting pleasure to the Princess and to himself. "I appreciate most highly the address," he continued, "which you, Mr. Mayor, have presented to me on behalf of the Mother City of South Africa, as well as the address from the other municipalities and public bodies which we have received with genuine pleasure. It is, moreover, a great satisfaction to us that members of the native population and of the British Indian community have joined in our welcome.

"I shall not fail to convey to His Majesty the messages of loyalty and devotion embodied in these addresses. The King, in bidding me farewell, expressed his satisfaction that a member of his own family should be his representative in South Africa—and thus fill a position without precedent, except that occupied by my father as Governor-General of Canada.

"His Majesty cherishes a lively recollection of the welcome accorded to him in South Africa, and ever regrets that circumstances prevented him from coming here again for the purpose of opening the First Parliament of the Union. Since then he has followed with pride the wonderful progress made by South Africa; the great services rendered by her during the war to the cause of justice and freedom, and the new status she has won for herself among the nations of the world, and he looks forward with confidence to her prosperity in a future so full of promise, and was glad to seize this occasion to send a message of affectionate goodwill to her people.

"In coming to South Africa I am fully conscious of the responsibilities which rest upon the representatives of the King in the offices of Governor-General of the Union and High Commissioner of South Africa. It is my earnest desire that during my term of office here I may be enabled to cooperate with the people of South Africa in furthering the developments and progress of your great country."

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AVOIDING DRY DOCK IN CLEANING SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The problem of cleaning a ship without putting her into dry dock is claimed to have been solved by the process of the Rapid Submersible Ship Cleaner Company, Limited, a demonstration of which was recently given at the Surrey Docks in London.

The complete plant comprises a steel boat, divided into three main compartments by steel watertight bulkheads. The forward compartment is arranged as a cabin, the amidship portion is occupied by the winch and controlling gear for operating the submersible electrical scrubbing machine, and the after part forms the engine room. The scrubbing apparatus consist of a steel frame to which a submersible electric motor is bolted. The frame carries a scrubbing brush, circular in section, and five feet in length, similar in appearance to those used on road-sweeping machines.

When the complete machine is lowered into the water at the side of a ship and the power switched on, the circular brush revolves and is pressed firmly to the vessel by the thrust of a propeller. The whole machine is then lowered to the required depth and raised, brushing, as it descends and rises, a strip five feet wide on the ship. When the brush emerges, the boat carrying the cleaning gear is moved four feet and the operation repeated, until the whole length of the vessel has been scrubbed.

The scrubber is said to be capable of removing any descriptions of marine growth from the immersed part of the vessel and will do this, it is claimed, without removing or injuring the paint. If necessary a special scrubber can be used and the whole of the vessel can be scaled of marine growths, paint, rust and the like, and left perfectly smooth and clean ready for repainting. The plant is capable of cleaning a steamer of 7000 or 8000 tons dead weight in about eight hours. This can be done while the vessel is taking or discharging cargo, waiting at the buoys, or at any time, without in any way inconveniencing the usual working of the ship.

ONE NAVY YARD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Narragansett Bay could shelter the entire Atlantic fleet and be developed as the east coast navy yard at a large economy to the Navy Department and the people, declared Rear Admiral William S. Sims president of the Naval War College, before an open forum of the Newport Chamber of Commerce. Repair plants could be erected, he said, other scattered yards sold, and the money invested in one centralized naval base at a considerable saving. Rear Admiral Sims defended the work of the War College, and other speakers stressed the need for adequate appropriations.

ELECTRIC POWER FROM NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—It is announced that the Ministry of Public Works has appointed a commission to negotiate with the Norwegian Government commission regarding the proposed transmission of electricity from Norway to Denmark. The Ministry has also appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of erecting water-power stations additional to those already arranged.

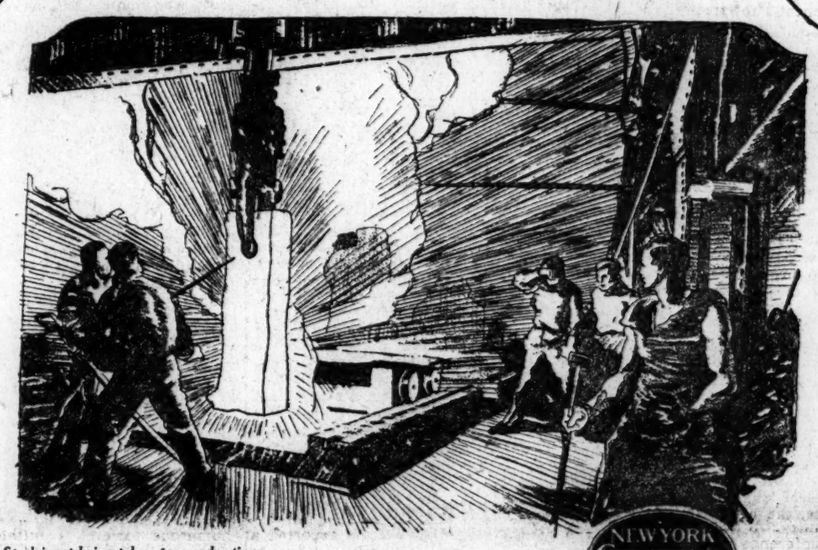
RAILWAYMEN FAVOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The secretariat of the national organizations held meetings to decide if the railway strike should be broadened to a general strike or not. Very unexpectedly it arranged for another ballot among the striking railwaymen, to decide if they wanted to take up their work again. The secretariat itself advised them to do so. The voting showed that 5423 railwaymen were in favor of breaking the strike, and 282 against so doing. The government has meanwhile permitted them to resume their positions to the extent which the traffic required.

The strike has caused no troubles worth mentioning to the country. It lasted for 15 days and is supposed to have cost the organization about 500,000 kroner. It must be remembered that under ordinary circumstances the cost and the road traffic plays a very great part in Norway; during the strike it was extended and took charge of a great part of the normal functions of the railways.

The attitude of the leaders and the tactics of the conflict have been severely blamed by the Socialistic papers, which comment as follows: "The trusted men of the laborers were not able to maintain their views, or carry on their professional fight as purposefully and dauntlessly as necessary. The railwaymen fought alone. Their embittered feeling toward their traitorous comrades and the State, which showed no understanding, will revolutionize their minds for a meeting at the next crossroads."



Steel ingot being taken from reheating furnace preparatory to rolling into rail

Rails and Research

THE New York Central Lines have placed orders for 184,275 tons of heavy open-hearth rails, enough to lay a new single track from St. Louis to New York.

In the New York Central research laboratories, out of the experience of never-ending road tests, has been developed the highest type of rail used in this country.

This search for absolute dependability in rails, to carry the weight of more and more powerful locomotives and heavier trains, insures the safety and comfort of the millions of passengers who ride each year on the New York Central Lines.

The rail ingots are made on precise physical and chemical specifications. From the time the ore enters the furnaces until the rails emerge from the great rollers, every step in the process is in conformity to the most rigid scientific requirements and under the eyes of New York Central rail experts.

When fabricated, the rails are subjected at the steel mills to exacting tests in machines of scientific precision. These tests are for the purpose of making certain that the finished rails are as nearly flawless as it is humanly possible to make them, and will withstand the strains of the heaviest traffic.

The 1921 rail order is an important part of the program of after-war rehabilitation undertaken by these Lines in order that they may efficiently perform a maximum share of the work of national transportation.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY — MICHIGAN CENTRAL — BIG FOUR — LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN — TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL — PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

NEW YORK CENTRAL — AND — SUBSIDIARY LINES

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Tommy Makes a Visit

"Why do we have to write compositions, Mother? I think it's terribly silly." Tommy Rankin's mother smiled and said:

"Do you remember that silver-handled knife Uncle John sent you from Washington with the picture of the Capitol on it?" Tommy nodded.

"But what's that got to do with writin' compositions?"

"And do you remember," continued his mother, "your bringing it to me one day and saying, 'Look, Mother, this knife isn't any good. It isn't shiny like it was. It's all brown and dull.' Then I told you that it wasn't shiny and new looking because it hadn't been used. I polished it for you, and, remember, you said, 'So if I use it, it'll stay shiny?' Now we're getting to the composition part. If you learned how to write words on paper and that was all, why! all those words you learned would be just like the knife, all brown and dull because you never used them; but writing composition, writing down what you think on paper, just keeps those words so bright and new in your mind that you don't have to stop and think about them when you want to use them. So it isn't 'terribly silly,' but lots of fun, keeping the words you know all polished by use and getting new ones, too."

Tommy bent over his paper again and his mother left him alone to write his composition. He got about half way down the page when his pen slipped and made a hole right through the paper.

"Now, I'll have to copy it all over again," thought Tommy. "Look at the big ink spot!" His pen looked up at him and said:

"Would you like to go through that hole, Tommy, like I did?"

Being very much surprised to hear his pen's voice, Tommy replied, "Yes, I would."

Obeying his pen's direction, Tommy pushed through the little hole. They went down a long, narrow passageway. It was so dark that Tommy couldn't see. Presently his pen said: "I'll leave you here. Just rap on that door to your right."

Tommy heard the scratching of his pen as he made his way back, and he could see the tiny gleam of light that came from the tiny hole through which they had come, but it did seem far away. After a little bit his eyes became accustomed to the darkness and he saw the door on which he was to rap, and becoming more curious every minute, he rapped.

Presently the door opened slowly and a little man with long whiskers confronted him.

"How-do-you-do?" asked Tommy, politely.

"Very well, thank you," answered the man; "but how little you are to be sure! However, won't you come in?"

Tommy stepped inside. What a strange place it was! There were books everywhere and desks, stools, papers, typewriters, pens and pencils. There were words everywhere printed in large letters on cardboard that hung from the ceiling. There were piles of words on chairs, in the corners, on the desks, and the little man seemed made of words, because he had on a funny little suit all covered with letters.

"Why! What place is this?" cried Tommy.

"Oh! Don't you know?" asked the little man. "This is Wordland. My name is Dictionary. I have many servants, indeed, pens, papers, pencils, typewriters, chalk and various others who aid me in making words." Tommy looked puzzled. "Making words is my business, you know. Yes, sir. But what are you doing here?"

"My pen—" began Tommy.

"Of course, your pen, to be sure. Pens always like to bring folks here. I suppose it's because words mean so much to them. But come, I'll show you about a bit."

"Thank you," said Tommy; "I think that's awful nice of you."

"Look out!" said Dictionary. "If you haven't stepped on 'Awful' and 'Nice.'"

Tommy looked where Dictionary pointed and saw the two little words fighting. "What's the matter with them?"

"Why," said Dictionary, shaking his head, "folks will put them together and they never can agree with one another. You've just done it, you see, and there's the result."

Tommy determined then and there never to do it again.

"Who are they in the corner," asked Tommy, "all huddled together?"

"Why, they are the I-N-G family. Most folks disregard them. They are usually so shunned that they try to hide themselves. A form of bashfulness. I suppose, not used to society, you know."

Here was another point to be noted, thought Tommy.

The next thing he saw was two little letters standing with their backs to one another. "Who are they, and why are they standing with their backs to one another?"

They moved a little closer and Tommy saw that they were "Hadn't" and "Ought." He needed no explanation, for hadn't his mother told him never to say "hadn't ought." "Oh! I see," he exclaimed. "My mother told me that."

There was a tiny twinkle in Dictionary's eye as Tommy said that.

"Sonny, do you see that big letter over there?"

"Why, yes, it's the letter 'R.' isn't it?"

"Yes, and I wonder if you know why it's hanging in so prominent a place."

Tommy answered that he didn't.

"Well, I'll tell you. It's because that letter is always and forever being used where it doesn't belong. Sometimes it's put in the most unheard-of places."

Being a bright boy, Tommy remembered about "saw," "law," and other words that his teacher had explained about one day.

"Over there in that corner," continued Dictionary, "is the suffix 'er.' He never will play with more than two playmates at once, while in that corner is his sister, who will never have any number of playmates except three."

"But why? I don't understand that."

Dictionary smiled a wise smile and said in his scholarly voice: "Ever hear of comparative and superlative degrees in your composition class? Only hear about them in the composition class, yes, sir."

Tommy laughed. "My! but I think you're clever. I'd like to come again. I guess I must go home now, because it's getting late, but can I come again?"

Just then he heard a loud noise and looking around he saw a word which in the dim light looked like "Can." It seemed to be greatly disturbed. "What's the matter with him?"

"He was taking a nap. You disturbed him by calling his name. You should have called his sister's name."

"His sister?"

"May," said Dictionary, in answer to Tommy's question. "May and Can are brother and sister, you know, yes, sir."

"Oh!" exclaimed Tommy, "I should have said, 'May I come again?' I'm very stupid. Please forgive me."

"Never mind, Tommy. Better next time—next time. Yes, sir." And he looked so kindly and friendly that Tommy determined more than ever never to do these things again.

"Now I know why folks have to write compositions. Yes, sir." Tommy laughed as he found himself using Dictionary's phrase. "I'll surely come again, and I thank you for being so kind to me."

"You're very welcome, I'm sure, and bring some of your friends next time. I always like to see new folks in Wordland, yes, sir."

Tommy bade Dictionary good-by and hurried back up the narrow passage. "Well," he exclaimed, rubbing his eyes. "That was a funny dream. But I know now what my composition will be about—my visit to Wordland."

Our Dog

We will call him Mr. Barker after the dog in "Ruggles of Red Gap," not, however, because of any resemblance either in looks, station in life, nor yet in disposition; and it may as well be said right here, concerning disposition, that our Mr. Barker is not at all of a susceptible nature, for he finds his own society quite sufficient to meet his needs. But the title—"Mr. Barker"—does seem to fit with no uncertainty, as you would agree, if you could but see him. There is a hint of the Airedale about this gentleman, and then again one may see the characteristics of the Spitz, but there is a strong undercurrent which leads one to believe that he is closely related to the black-and-tans.

Mr. Barker carries about with him a most unusual and bizarre tail. Oh! as far as its composition and construction are concerned, it probably varies none at all from the general run of such appendages, but it is the angle at which it is supported, its form of motion, and the tuft which grows out from the end of it that give it its interesting expression of pertness. It presents a jaunty aspect as the breezes move it gently from side to side.

Then, there are his whiskers and eyes, which must not be overlooked. Mr. Barker's whiskers are of the "soup-strainer" variety, but still very attractive. But the bead-like brown eyes, which are forever wandering hither, thither and anon, for there is not a thing that they miss, must be given special mention at this juncture. It can't be said of them that they have the "meet me later look," for Mr. Barker's whole bearing is one of indifference, but they have an indescribable illusive something about them that one can never forget. They are wise eyes, they are filled with perspicacity, and yet there is much of the "will-o'-the-wisp" about them.

Mr. Barker is noted for doing the unexpected. Just the other day he was seen coming on three legs along the gutter of one of our avenues, his fore right foot dangling in perfect rhythm with his flopping ears. Sympathy was extended to him by all the passers-by and he fairly lapped it up with inward joy; the next moment, as an inviting auto passed, he threw himself into high gear and was off on all fours in pursuit. As he disappeared from sight his tail fairly winked in merriment.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Grasshopper

Green Grasshopper sings
With his legs and his wings
As he sits in the grass,
To the Bees as they pass.
Of all manner of things,
Green Grasshopper sings,
With his legs and his wings.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Our snow man stands in the door-yard, watching us come and go"

Froggy Hop and Teddy Jump

The island was sparkling with tiny lights lit by the glowworms. The moon was throwing long shadows across the grass, which in turn was glistening in the moonlight. The river flowed round the island like a shining ribbon, as the moonbeams danced on the tiny waves, turning them all to silver.

Everything was waiting for the party. In the center of the island was a big bare space, completely surrounded by rabbits, moles, hares, and water rats, each holding a lantern in his paw. Every one, including many other visitors, was waiting in breathless silence—waiting for the competitors in the Flying Competition to alight in the ring.

At last there was a whir of wings in the distance, which gradually became louder until a snow-white tumbler pigeon became visible circling above them. On his back sat a tiny mouse. As soon as they were right above the spectators' heads the tumbler pigeon began tumbling: over and over he went, doing every kind of trick, flying, sometimes upside down, sometimes turning somersaults, while Mr. Mouse clung tightly meanwhile, his fine tail curled round the pigeon's neck. Again, there was a great silence, and then yet again there was a whir of wings, but this time nothing could be seen until suddenly Teddy Jump swooped down into the arena on his coal black swallow.

Just as every one was expecting to see them land, up they darted again, right up into the air in a marvel of swiftness. Then, suddenly, Mr. Swallow flattened out his wings, and down they planed once more, only to repeat their brilliant performance. In the meantime the snow-white tumbler pigeon tumbled over and over till no one could possibly decide which was the most wonderful to watch. At last they came down, and while every one was discussing who ought to have the prize their attention was again diverted. This time it was to hear the sound of little tinkling bells. Then there was a thunder of flying paws, and presently a splendid hare galloped into the arena. On his back sat the elated Froggy Hop. Round and round they flew, or rather galloped at top speed, but alas! the other competitors had not turned up. Here was a pretty fix. No one knew whether the coal black swallow, with Teddy on his back, or the snow-white tumbler pigeon with the nimble Curly Tail on his back had won the trick-flying competition. While Froggy Hop and his splendid hare had not even had the possibility of being in a competition. Whatever was to be done?

Now Froggy Hop also longed to fly and since his aquatic trip he had also developed a great fancy for the water. Consequently he it was who hit on a brilliant solution for all their problems. "Let's have another competition. We have none of us ever done any hydro-planing, so it will be quite fair for every one concerned. If three most agreeable Mr. Water Ousels would possibly be so kind, we would ride on their backs, fly and plane in the air, then dip and ride on the waves, as they swoop down and sit bobbing on the water.

Every one was absolutely delighted. Saddles were soon arranged, and three most agreeable Mr. Water Ousels instantly volunteered for the honor of carrying three such rare and distinguished guests. The three sailed off, but again it was just as difficult to arrive at a decision. The three birds flew and soared in the air, and then dipped and rode on the waves with equal grace and perfection. The three riders, Froggy Hop, Teddy Jump and Curly Tail all sat perched with equal poise and elegance of seat, as though always accustomed to such a strange mode of progression.

It was Mr. Teeny Weeny Bunny who finally hit the nail on the head. "As our so distinguished visitors are all equally distinguished in this poetry of motion," he began in his squeakiest voice, "let us pay the three brothers Water Ousel handsomely and beg them to give our so celebrated friends a three days' tour. Thus Mr. Froggy Hop and Mr. Teddy Jump can continue their travels at their leisure all unencumbered by the present-day difficulties of water transport, and doubtless Mr. Curly Tail will be only too glad to become a member of the party."

This long speech was greeted with acclamations by every one, and Mr. Teeny Weeny Bunny became the center for much clappings on the back for a few moments. Then they all trooped off down to the river waving their lanterns "to welcome away" the happy trios.

The Chickweed

The common chickweed is such a hardy little plant that you may find it in flower during the whole of the winter in England. Even in midwinter you may find it flowering bravely on in odd corners of gardens, under old trees and fences, along the waysides, and across the fields.

Although so common almost everywhere, the chickweed is really a very interesting little flower, and in many wonderful ways is well fitted for the life it lives. The little deep green leaves are oval in shape, but rather pointed, and grow in opposite pairs along the stems, though you will find that each pair is placed not immediately above the two next below it, but at right angles to them, thus allowing all to get their full measure of air and sunlight. You will notice, too, if you look closely, that although the stems at first appear to be shiny and smooth, there is really a strange line of hairs which runs down their whole length, changing its course from side to side at every pair of leaves. This little row of hairs seems to serve to lead drops of dew down to the roots of the plant, so that it can grow in all sorts of dry places where it might otherwise die for want of water. The flowers are like tiny white stars, each with 10 points, for though there are only five petals, they are so deeply cut that each one looks like two until you break it away, and then you quickly find how mistaken you have been.

The Snow Man

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sing ho! for the days of winter,
When all is white with snow,
When our snow man stands in the door-yard,
Watching us come and go.

A jolly guest is our snow man,
His outdoor room is wide
He guards our house with its pointed firs,
But never will step inside.

We call good morning to him,
Our playmates greet him too;
His coal black smile beams on us all
When study hours are through.

He loves the frosty winter;
When comes a warm spring day,
Straight down the path—now growing brown—
Our snow man melts away!

Shoes

On the lowest shelf in the closet of Emily's room, there were slippers, boots and shoes, all in a neat row. There was one pair of dainty patent leather slippers, ornamented by a perk bow. Beside them was a pair of good, stout walking boots, brown in color. Next came a pair of skating boots, with bright, sharp skates fastened on the bottom. Then there was a pretty pair of bed slippers, lined with something soft and warm. In the corner lay two pairs of shoes, so old that they were never used.

Now the days were rather long, and, of course, Emily only wore one pair at a time, so the shoes had hours and hours to talk among themselves.

"I wonder which one of us Emily will put on after she comes home from school?" questioned the skating boots. "I don't believe that there will be any skating tonight, for it has been so warm all day."

"Maybe she will take a 'hike' with the Girl Scouts and wear me," ventured the walking boots.

"Emily only 'hikes' every other week. Last week she went on one, so she won't be going this week," reminded the pretty little bedroom slippers.

"Now that you have all expressed your thoughts," said the patent leather slippers, with a wise smile, "I'll tell you what Emily really is going to do."

You must understand that it was Friday, and Emily always did something a little out of the ordinary on Friday afternoons, for she had all day Saturday to do her home lessons. So, on this day each week, the shoes tried to guess which of them would have an outing.

"Last Saturday afternoon," continued the patent leather slippers, "while Emily was at the dancing class, one of the other little girls invited the whole class to a party this afternoon. So, without a doubt, I will be the one chosen."

"But, my friend, there has been snow on the ground, and today the sun must have melted it. You would be a pretty sight for a party after walking through melted snow and mud." The walking boots were, you see, a very sensible pair of shoes.

"You have forgotten the arctics and rubbers that are kept downstairs in the hall closet," answered the patent leather slippers.

"Of course!" agreed the walking boots.

It was quite evident that Emily would choose the slippers for the afternoon.

In a short while the front door opened and closed. Upstairs, on their shelf in the closet, the shoes could hardly keep quiet, for they heard Emily's voice calling her mother. Then "pitter, patter, pit!" said her school shoes, as her feet hurried them up the stairs.

"You may bring your clothes in my room, Emily," said her mother, "and dress in here. Your new frock is on my bed."

"Now, that's really too bad!" murmured the skating boots. "We won't be able to hear a thing they say."

The closet door opened. Emily placed her school shoes on the lowest shelf—and closed the closet door again!

"Goodness!" exclaimed the patent leather slippers. "She forgot to take me out!"

And indeed she had!

The minutes flew by, while the shoes could hear murmurings from the room beyond. If Emily didn't hurry, she certainly would not get to the party on time!

Then "bang" went the front door. The shoes looked at each other in amazement. What was the meaning of this? Had Emily gone to the party in her stocking feet? Hardly!

"Maybe she put her arctics on, thinking I was on her feet," said the patent leather slippers.

"Well, if that's so, she'll be back presently," said the skating boots.

So they waited. But no Emily came. The big shoes in the corner said, when questioned, they never had witnessed a similar mystery.

One hour, two hours, three hours, slowly went by. The big, front door opened and closed several times, but not after Emily. At last they did hear her talking to her mother. They were coming to her room.

"And every one liked my new clothes so much, especially my new frock," Emily was saying.

Then she opened the closet door, and placed beside the astonished shoes the daintiest pair of pink satin dancing slippers with tiny rosettes. The lower shelf now had a new tenant!

Ned's Road of Silver

The little river where Ned cruised with his canoe in summer around reed-lined curves and willow-lined banks for mile after mile was now in winter a winding road of silver, a highway of ice that invited his skates for a long pull against the north wind of a January afternoon, with a fast run back home after sundown with the wind at his back.

With a big, woolly muffler around his neck, a warm cap on his head, on his hands great fleecy-lined gauntlets that came to his elbows and carrying a trusty stick, Ned would set out almost every afternoon after school for a couple of hours of skating before dinner. He was often glad when there was a stiff north wind, for that meant a pull and steady perseverance until he could reach the big bend up beyond the willow grove which he usually tried to reach before coming back. With his stick held in both hands and swaying back and forth with the strokes of his feet on the ice, he would lean over slightly in order to make good headway against the wind. Sometimes after a steady progress for some minutes he would straighten up and skate backward for a while. This would be rather slow work but was a change from forging ahead so steadily.

But when the turning point came, what fun! With the gale at his back, and with the reward gained of beating onward to the big bend, he would fairly sail along to the south on his way home. It was almost unbelievable how soon he would reach the bridge from which he had started nearly two hours before. The wind would carry him so rapidly that it was often necessary to coast without taking any strokes with his feet, in order to slow down, and sometimes he would even have to come to a stop and then start again.

Then, after he had sat down on the bank, and had unfastened his skates, there was the walk home through the dusk, and the coming into the house all warm and welcoming him. In one corner of his room he would put his stick, scarf and cap, and then to the cheery dining room for dinner.

Achievement

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I said I wished that I could knit.
My mother stopped and showed me how.
I've made two mittens and a scarf
And started on a sweater now.

I said I wished that I could sing.
My mother knows a lovely tune.
I sang it over after her
And learned it in one afternoon.

I said I'd like to write a poem
About a princess, good and glad.
My mother just looked over this,
And said I had!

Clouds

There are high clouds in the January sky—moving, changing shapes that are never twice alike. Sometimes they seem snowcapped mountains, for a traveler to explore. Now they are flocks of woolly sheep, grazing over broad pastures. A little dark cloud on the edge of the horizon is the shepherd dog, watching over the others as they rove about. Again they are gray castles, with battlements and towers; I can trace bridges, moats, and walls among them. Now the wind shifts, and my clouds become splendid ships that sail near and far over their blue ocean that we call the sky. I am fond of watching the high clouds

The Jelly-Fish That Swam Ashore

The home of fishes is in the water just as our home is the land. Both the land and the water are beautiful, but the water is the very best place for fishes to live and the land is the very best place for children to live. Now once in a while a fish takes a notion that he will go on the land for a visit, but he soon finds that his home in the water is better after all.

A jelly-fish looks like a saucer of jelly without the saucer. He is almost all a pale whitish color except some lovely blue and pink lines near the center. You would hardly think that he was a fish at all when you first saw him, but if you looked at him swimming gracefully in the water by curling his edges in, and then pushing them out, you would have no doubt about his being a fish.

Now there was a jelly-fish who had heard about the land and who one day came near enough to the shore to see the sand which sparkled like gold in the bright sunlight, and farther back were grasses and flowers. There was plenty of the very same sand at the bottom of the sea only it didn't look quite the same to the jelly-fish. And there was watergrass and seaweed and seaflowers, but the jelly-fish thought that he would like what he saw on land better than what was in the water.

Not many days after this the jelly-fish found himself so near the land that he had only to float and he was soon washed up on the sand. He could have gotten right back into the water if he had tried right away, but he wanted to stay on the land, and he stayed fast enough as the water went farther and farther away from him until it was a long way off.

At first, the jelly-fish was much pleased with the land, for there were little pools of water between the tiny ridges of the sand and he was lying in one of the little pools, but in a short time, the warm sun began to dry up the pools, and they were soon entirely dry. Then the jelly-fish began to think that the water was better for him than the land. He saw that there was no reason for his wishing to be on the land when the water was such a pleasant home.

There happened to be another jelly-fish lying near him and he was glad when he saw that at least he had a companion on the sand. "How did you happen to be here on the dry sand?" asked the first jelly-fish of the second. "I never noticed you before."

"Oh! the water brought me up here and before I knew it I was left high and dry," answered the second.

"Then you didn't really try to get to the shore?" asked the first.

"No," admitted the second, "I didn't try to get here, but I was playing with some other fishes and never thought about being so near the shore till a wave came and tossed me high and dry on the sand."

"I really tried to get to the shore," answered the first jelly-fish, "I wanted to get a closer look at the sand and waving grass and pretty flowers on the land and didn't think about the lovely things that were the right thing for fishes in the water. Do you know if we ever will get back in the water again? I hope that we will."

"Your hope will soon come true," said the second in an encouraging way, "I have been ashore before and I know that we will get back in the beautiful water again if we are only patient."

"I don't see how we will get back into the water again for it has kept receding farther and farther and farther," said the first, "but you talk as if you know and I am going to think as you do, for what could be better. Besides you have been on the shore before. If we only had legs like crabs and lobsters or even needles like a sea-urchin I could see how we might sort of walk out to the water, but we can't swim on land."

"We don't need to swim on land and it doesn't matter if we do not walk like crabs and lobsters," answered the second jelly-fish, "the water will come in and in and in just as surely as it went out and out and out. Haven't you yet learned that the water of the ocean the world over comes away up to the shore twice a day and goes way out from the shore twice a day? That's what is called the tide and it's just as sure as the sun coming up every morning and the moon coming out at night. I wonder where you have been that you never have heard of the tide?"

"I may have heard of it," said the first jelly-fish, "but not noticed what was being said."

"Well, you keep just as quiet as you can," said the second jelly-fish, "and be patient and then you will even hear the waves coming nearer and nearer and nearer."

After a while it began to get dark and then darker. The jelly-fishes heard the faint pushing sound of the waves breaking in the distance.

"Oh! I hear a wave coming toward us!" exclaimed the first, "a wonderful wave!"

"It surely is a wave and coming toward us," assented the second joyfully, "and there will be lots more waves following this and each one coming nearer to us. The tide is coming, coming in, just as I told."

It seemed a little longer to the first jelly-fish than to the second before the water came right up and touched him and he had begun to wonder whether he would really get back into the water that night, when a bit of foam touched him and he cried out gleefully, "Oh! how good! the tide is, indeed, here!"

The next minute a great big wave came in that took both the jelly-fishes and whirled them back into the water. Out into the ocean they went, and it seemed that the water was the most wonderful place in the world to both of them. They didn't care about coming to the land again for some time.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH FINANCIERS SEE BETTER TIMES

Bankers Note That All Countries Are Being Obliged to Lend Aid in Solving the Problem of Exchange Rates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—As a result of several conversations with financial experts the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds that on the whole there is a feeling of optimism in respect of the present year. The troubles which reached their height in 1920 tend to adjust themselves. It is when they are at their worst that an improvement becomes inevitable.

France notices the inquietude of other nations, which find that the present low value of the franc is against their interests, with some satisfaction. Both America and England will be obliged to find some remedy for the French financial difficulties.

It has been impossible for the French Government to balance the budget by means of its fiscal receipts, and therefore recourse has had to be had to fictitious resources—the emission of paper money to an unwarranted extent. This excessive fiduciary issue creates a situation from which the loan hardly offers a way of escape. The franc falls and accordingly the reestablishment of French industries is retarded since the manufacturers can hardly pay the price in francs demanded for raw materials. Unemployment, which is increasing, comes as an inevitable consequence.

Effect to Balance France

On the other hand, if the exchange is against France, preventing France from buying, it is also against the apparently better placed countries, inasmuch as it prevents them from selling. The realization of this truth in America and in England is observed with the keenest interest by France. It is particularly noted that England is endeavoring to draw up a scheme which will enable her to continue her exportations and thus find work for her citizens. Indeed all countries will be forced to seek more activity for a solution of this problem of the rate of exchange; for unfettered international commerce is now absolutely essential if the world economic crisis is to be overcome.

As for the "buckling" of the budget in France, the opinion of experts is that aid from England and from America is indispensable. France is a creditor of Germany but if she is to "mobilize" those credits it can only be in consequence of the willingness of other countries to make advances. Only by converting those credits into cash of some kind can the franc now be made to rise. This implies, of course, confidence in Germany, that is to say in the recuperative power of Germany, and cooperation to this end is essential. These truths are being borne in upon all thinkers in France—the fact is becoming clear that all countries depend upon each other and that any hostile economic policy toward Germany will react disastrously upon France.

All-Round Confidence

There are happily many signs of a more reasonable policy on the part of France. Only by all-round confidence can there be resumption of economic activities.

The past year has been marked by the most amazing fluctuations. The franc has gone up and down in the most violent way. These bounds in one direction or the other have hardly ever been really justified by material circumstances. They have in part been caused by wild speculation and in part by moral factors. The frequent depressions have sometimes had political reasons. Nevertheless the economic situation of the country has really varied. There was considerable activity at the beginning of the year, followed by a torpid state which was provoked by the sudden readjustment of prices and the difficulty of obtaining bank credits. In some respects the fluctuations have not been felt so much in France as in America and England, where the fall was from a pinnacle of prosperity. But while in these countries the crisis is almost purely economic, in France there is also a financial crisis which adds to the disarray and threatens to prolong the economic crisis.

Nevertheless, black as the outlook would appear to be, financial circles are more hopeful than they have been for some time, because they feel that some decisive steps must assuredly be taken during 1921.

NEW YORK MARKET ACTION REVIEWED

Upward Tendency of January Marking Time at Present, as Shown by Session on Saturday

NEW YORK, New York—Like a number of other days recently on the stock market Saturday found the changes for the session irregular which perhaps is quite natural after the advances registered for the month of January. In the first hour on Saturday there were declines, but later the list generally became firmer and recovered the initial recessions.

While the brokers are reluctant to commit themselves too definitely on the present ebbs and flows of the market, they generally agree that conditions indicate a long turn for the better. There may be a continuation of the present marking of time and even some recessions, but there is a strong belief that the present is a good time to buy for investment, especially on any reactions. Some brokers note the encouraging influence of the downward tendency of money, which has fallen from 7 to 6 per cent, although the end of the week found it again at 7. Bonds and preferred stocks are favored as investment by the brokers, who point out that there has been a steady rise in the value of these securities, that at present prices yield unusually high returns.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending January 22, 1921, together with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—		High	Low	Last
24,400	Allied Chem	53⅜	49½	49⅝
13,500	Allis-Chalm	37½	34⅜	35⅛
10,200	Am Agri Chem	61	54⅛	55¼
11,500	Am Can	28⅜	27	27
12,200	Am H & L pfd	49½	43⅜	45
40,100	Am Int Corp	49¼	44⅜	47
6,300	Am Sug	96	92	92½
7,300	Am Tel & Tel	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
32,600	Am Woolen	69⅜	65⅝	65⅝
15,100	Anaconda	40⅜	37¼	38
58,000	Atl Gulf	75	69¾	69⅞
95,500	Baldwin	93⅛	88⅝	88½
20,200	Balt & Ohio	37	34¾	34¾
50,700	Beth B	59¾	54⅛	54⅝
36,500	Cal Pet	39	29	35½
11,300	Can Pac	117⅝	115½	115⅛
32,400	Cent Lea	43¼	38½	40⅝
39,500	Col Graph	12⅝	10⅛	11⅜
47,700	Corn Prod	73½	68⅜	69⅝
95,400	Crucible	100½	92⅛	92½
13,700	Cuban Am Sug	32⅜	28	30
12,800	Cuba Cane	25⅝	22⅛	22⅞
227,600	Gen Asphalt	71	54½	63⅜
21,600	Gen Elec	129	121½	126
86,700	Gen Motor	15⅛	14⅝	14⅜
17,100	Goodrich	43	40	40
12,200	Houston	80¼	71	74½
21,700	Int Cons pfd	15⅜	11½	13½
8,800	Int Mer M pfd	57¼	54	54½
12,900	Int Nickel	16	14⅝	15
33,500	Int Paper	64¾	56¾	59⅝
25,200	Kelly Spring	49¾	44⅜	46¼
114,300	Mex Pet	166¾	157	157
23,400	New Haven	22⅜	20¼	20⅝
40,200	Pan Pet	77⅜	74	74½
90,100	Penn Seaboard	17	15¼	15½
18,000	Pierce-Arrow	26⅜	23⅜	24⅝
15,200	Punta Alegre	50⅝	46½	48¼
111,200	Reading	89¼	*83⅛	*83⅛
29,000	Rep I & Stl	70¼	64⅜	64⅝
24,200	Ryal Dutch	69	65¾	65⅞
12,400	Sears Roebuck	98⅛	91	92¾
6,300	Shell Trans	46¼	*41⅞	*43
19,100	United Fruit	205⅜	†101½	†103⅜
35,400	U S Fd Prods	27¼	22⅝	24½
47,200	U S Rubber	72⅝	66	68
83,500	U S Steel	84	81⅝	81⅝
22,300	Utah Copper	59½	53	55⅝
42,900	Vanadium	40⅜	37	37
20,900	Willys-Over	8½	7½	8
8,200	Worth Pump	52½	45⅝	49

*Ex-dividend.
†Ex-stock dividend.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE

NEW YORK, New York—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Friday shows:

Total gold reserves	$394,475,060
Total reserves	546,098,015
Bills discounted; secured by government war obligations:	
For members	209,162,687
All other; for members	469,590,919
Bills bought in open market	65,366,506
Total bills on hand	944,120,113
Total earning assets	1,007,495,294
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	151,581,478
Due to members; reserve account	681,541,688
Total gross deposits	792,729,695
F. R. notes in actual circulation	793,026,170

Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities, combined, 38.1 per cent.

DANISH BUTTER MEN COMPLAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Danish butter exporters are complaining of the action of importers in the English market in lowering their prices and concealing them until it is too late for the exporters to transfer their produce to another market. The National Tidende says that considerable losses are being occasioned by this attitude on the part of English buyers.

TARIFF PROBLEM IN A CREDITOR NATION

Countries That Owe United States Billions of Dollars Must Pay Greater Part With Goods, Banker Points Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When other nations, as they do, owe in the United States approximately $15,000,000,000, it adds tremendously to the complications of the obligations of a creditor nation, especially in its tariff consideration. To build a barrier against these nations, who must pay their debt with goods is obviously a delicate undertaking. Some of the most astute and farseeing financial and business leaders surveying the problem from an international standpoint get a comprehensive view that has led them to some interesting and important conclusions on the subject that go beyond the point of contemplating possible retaliation. One of these men is A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of advisory board, Chase National Bank, who says:

"I am not concerned here with the problem of Protective Tariff vs. Revenue Tariff under normal conditions. A life-long Republican, I could offer strong arguments for protective tariffs under conditions to which we were accustomed in the days before the war. But the present situation makes the old arguments wholly inapplicable. We are faced by the fact that Europe owes us many billions of dollars.

"The only way in which Europe can ever hope to pay any considerable part of this debt is by sending us goods. She cannot send much more gold. The creation of our great merchant marine and the expansion of our American banking activities have lessened America's dependence on Europe for shipping and banking services, and, at the present moment, the actual balance of payments on shipping is against Europe, rather than in her favor. The only way in which she can hope to pay off this debt, or even to pay interest on it, is by sending goods to us, selling them in our markets, and leaving the money with us.

"It needs little argument to show that high protective tariffs interfere with the importation of manufactured goods from Europe, greatly increase Europe's difficulties in meeting her obligations to us, and greatly lessen the prospects of our receiving payments from her.

"I am, therefore, vigorously opposed to upward readjustment of our tariffs at the present time. I call attention to the fact that the platform of the Republican Party promulgated last summer took cognizance of this exceptional situation and refrained, in view of this situation, from making any definite commitment of the party to an early general increase of tariff rates. The platform said: 'The uncertain and unsettled conditions of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence.' I do not question that particular schedules may need modification in the light of the developments since the last tariff law was passed. Some schedules, by being revised upward, can be made more productive of revenue without hampering the imports from Europe. Other schedules may be made more productive of revenue by being lowered in such a way as to permit the freer entry of certain goods, with the consequent increase in the volume of goods on which the tariff is collected. A strong case can be made on the basis of military considerations for special treatment of dyestuffs, particularly if world conditions are to remain so disturbed that the possibility of another war is seriously to be entertained. But a general revision upward of the tariff would be an inexcusable blunder in the present situation."

UNITED STATES IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Duties collected by the United States in 1920 amounted to $337,000,000, based on imports valued at $2,108,000,000. Goods amounting to about $3,000,000,000 were admitted duty free. The largest item on the dutiable list was foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, valued at about $1,120,000,000. Crude materials for use in manufacturing, amounting to about $1,550,000,000, headed the list of duty free items.

FINANCIAL NOTES

According to the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, lumber shipments from the Pacific coast for the first nine months of 1920 reached 1,256,716,312 feet, compared with 963,028,484 feet during the corresponding period in 1919. Of this total, British Columbia's share for the past year was 88,380,299 feet, and for 1919, during the same nine months, it was 72,310,130 feet.

New prices on linseed oil announced by a leading dealer in Cleveland, Ohio, show a decline of 5 cents a gallon in the quotations on three lots on which prices are based by this concern.

An American group of capitalists has taken 27.5 per cent of new capital issue of 4,000,000 marks by the worsted spinning mills controlled by the Stoehr interests of Leipsic, according to a New York Journal of Commerce Frankfort cable.

Jews in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have organized a $1,000,000 corporation to develop industries in Palestine, including glass, foundries, limestone, brick and machinery.

The Vienna mint is about to resume operations. Work will be done for Jugo-Slavia and Holland.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Confidence that the present business depression will be of brief duration and that particularly in the transportation field there will be speedy improvement, was expressed by Howard G. Kelley, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, in an interview here. Mr. Kelley stated that all signs pointed to a revival of comparatively prosperous times. The American railroads have suffered considerably, he said, but the Grand Trunk Railway never was busier than at the present time. Shop staffs have been somewhat curtailed, but that is regarded as a temporary condition.

SCOTTISH WOOLEN INDUSTRY IS DULL

Boom of Last Year Followed by Fall in Prices, Short Time in Mills, Loss of Orders and Accumulation of Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The woolen industries of the South of Scotland, which have a world-wide reputation, are at the present time in a very depressed state. At the beginning of 1920 business in the trade was booming, but a great change has come over it in practically all its branches.

Less than 12 months ago prices for tweeds were high and going up fast. So great was the call at home and abroad for best quality goods, that other cloths, those of a cheaper kind, were for the most part left in the mills or on the shop shelves. Money is much scarcer now, and the trade has become decidedly dull. There has been a slump and trade is suffering from stagnation.

Different Last Year

The same can be said as regards hosiery and underwear stuffs. The demand at the beginning of last year was almost greater than the supply, and with foreign countries entering into keen competition with the home consumers the manufacturers had the best of times, and it was all for the best of material that the call was. The makers could not turn out the goods fast enough.

That is all different now, and the workers in the factories of Hawick and Galashiels and other border towns are working on short time. That means a big change for them, for during the period of prosperity they made high wages. To effect sales the holders of goods are having to cut prices, and for those with big stocks on hand that is proving to be a very serious matter.

Hope Europe Will Buy

Spinners and dyers are in consequence suffering. Both had their time of prosperity when tweeds and hosiery goods were on the boom, but the spinning business has fallen away to a marked extent and the dyeing of wool is a branch of trade that has come almost to a standstill. The only hope of getting rid of the existing surplus of wool, which has grown to an alarming extent, is that countries on the continent of Europe will be able to make large purchases. If that were to be the case, the situation would undoubtedly be greatly eased.

The value of material has fallen something like 50 per cent, and the outlook for manufacturers and for retailers who have bought their stocks at high prices is none too bright for 1921. They stand to lose much of the profits they made in the boom period, and even then, it is recalled, much of the money they made did not go into their pockets but to the Exchequer in excess profits duty. Many orders are being canceled, and many contracts are being fulfilled at high prices.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $12,427,640 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $14,500,030 from last week.

MORE GOLD LEAVES ENGLAND

NEW YORK, New York—The steamer Aquitania has left Liverpool with $2,000,000 in gold consigned to Kuhn Loeb & Co. This brings the importations of gold consigned to this firm on the movement to date to $95,325,000.

RUSSIAN ORDERS PLACED IN ENGLAND

Contracts for Engineering Work Signed While Consummation of Agreement Is Pending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although the long expected and much discussed trade agreement between England and Soviet Russia has not yet been ratified, several contracts with British firms have been signed and orders placed amounting to several hundreds of thousands of pounds. In the main these contracts relate to engineering work. One well-known engineering firm, with head offices in London, which possesses one of the most extensive workshops in the United Kingdom, has entered into a contract for the repair of Russian rolling stock. This firm will also attend to the overhauling of a large number of railway engines.

It is also understood that in the immediate future the famous Slough motor depot will be used almost exclusively for the repair and rebuilding of rolling stock. Other contracts entered into provisionally include one for the supply of large quantities of cloth. This contract has gone to a North of England firm. Numbers of British houses have arranged business deals on a third party basis, goods being shipped to "buyers" in a neutral country for transshipment to Russia against gold deposited by Moscow in neutral banks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.76½	$3.77¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0687½	.0676	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0724½	.0706	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1570	....	.1930
Lire	.0362½	.0360	.1930
Guilders	.2303	.3315	.4020
German marks	.0165½	.0166⅛	.2380
Canadian dollar	.88	.88	....
Argentine pesos	.343	.35	.4245

$30,000,000

Kingdom of Belgium

External Loan

Twenty Year 8% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

at 100% and Interest

Sinking Fund Sufficient to Redeem all Bonds at 107½% by Maturity

THESE BONDS are to be direct external obligations of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The Loan Contract provides for a Sinking Fund, which is to be sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity.

In carrying out this provision, the Kingdom of Belgium covenants to pay quarterly, beginning May 1, 1921, to J. P. Morgan & Co. and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Sinking Fund Trustees, sums sufficient to purchase each year $1,500,000 of Bonds at not exceeding 107½% and accrued interest.

In the event that, prior to December 15, 1925, Bonds are not purchasable through the Sinking Fund in amounts sufficient to retire Bonds at the rate of $1,500,000 a year, the unexpended balance in the Sinking Fund is to be applied to the redemption of Bonds by lot at 107½% on February 1, 1926. In like manner any moneys remaining in the Sinking Fund on December 15th in each year thereafter are to be applied to the redemption of Bonds by lot at 107½% on the next ensuing February 1st.

The Bonds are also to be redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Kingdom of Belgium, on any interest date on and after February 1, 1931, at 107½% and accrued interest.

All Bonds not previously retired by the Sinking Fund are to be paid at maturity at 107½% and accrued interest.

The Bonds are to be dated February 1, 1921, and are to mature February 1, 1941. They are to be issued in coupon form, in denominations of $1,000 and $500, not interchangeable.

Interest is to be payable February 1 and August 1. Principal, premium and interest are to be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, in New York City, at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. or of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, without deduction for any Belgian taxes, present or future.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS will be opened at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and of Guaranty Company of New York at 10 o'clock A. M., January 24, 1921, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about February 4, 1921), will be stated in the notice of allotment. Trust receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

For full details regarding this issue reference is made to a circular which may be had on application

J. P. MORGAN & CO. GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
HARRIS, FORBES & CO.
DILLON, READ & CO. HALSEY, STUART & CO.
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO

Bond Prices

On May 21, 1920, the combined average of 40 bonds reached 71.96. This we believe is the lowest level touched in approximately 50 years. The 1907 panic prices were nearer 88. January 21, 1921, figure was 78.42.

We recommend the purchase of investment securities at present prices.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

New York 44 State Street, Boston, 8 Chicago

Higginson & Co.

80, Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3

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The Lewis-Shepard Co.
Our system cuts down costs of rehandling your products and makes work easier.
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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
A Dividend of two per cent ($1.00 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending December 31, 1920, will be paid January 31, 1920.
H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, December 23, 1920.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
6 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NO CHANGES IN FIRST PLACES

Leaders in Three Divisions of English Association Football League and Scottish League All Win Their Matches

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
First Division						
Burnley	16	3	5	53	19	37
Newcastle United	13	6	5	47	27	31
Bolton Wanderers	11	5	9	46	29	31
Manchester City	13	7	4	40	30	30
Everton	10	8	10	42	46	30
Liverpool	11	6	7	41	23	29
Middlesbrough	11	6	8	37	31	29
Tottenham Hotspurs	11	9	4	52	35	26
Woolwich Arsenal	9	7	8	37	33	26
Manchester United	10	8	6	42	41	26
Aston Villa	10	10	5	41	43	25
Preston North End	9	10	5	37	35	23
West Bromwich	7	7	9	33	34	23
Chelsea	8	9	7	26	36	23
Blackburn Rovers	7	9	8	35	35	22
Sunderland	7	9	8	29	38	22
Bradford City	7	9	7	32	34	21
Huddersfield Town	7	12	6	20	30	20
Sheffield United	4	13	10	24	48	18
Oldham Athletic	3	12	9	24	53	15
Derby County	2	12	10	18	34	14
Bradford	4	15	5	26	49	13
Second Division						
Birmingham	15	6	3	53	23	33
Cardiff City	13	4	7	37	20	33
Bristol City	12	5	7	30	17	31
Blackpool	13	7	5	32	25	31
South Shields	12	6	6	41	23	30
West Ham United	11	7	6	32	15	28
Leeds United	11	9	5	29	25	27
Notts County	9	7	8	31	24	25
Notts Forest	9	8	7	33	28	24
Bury	9	9	6	32	31	24
Clapton Orient	9	9	6	26	28	24
Leicester City	9	9	6	27	32	24
Port Vale	8	8	7	33	29	23
Rotherham County	7	2	1	22	26	23
Stoke	8	10	6	31	27	22
Wolverhampton	10	11	3	31	35	22
Hull City	6	9	9	25	32	21
Fulham	7	10	7	21	30	21
Barnsley	5	9	10	24	26	20
Sheffield Wednesday	6	14	5	19	25	17
Coventry City	5	13	6	21	52	16
Stockport County	3	17	4	21	59	10
Third Division						
Crystal Palace	14	6	5	39	23	33
Southampton	12	4	8	32	18	32
Swindon Town	12	5	7	43	31	31
Queens Park	12	7	5	41	21	29
Watford	13	7	3	39	24	29
Millwall Athletic	12	8	4	29	30	28
Luton Town	10	8	6	40	31	26
Merthyr Town	9	6	8	32	24	26
Swansea Town	8	6	10	29	32	26
Exeter City	6	6	12	26	21	24
Plymouth Argyle	5	5	14	23	17	22
Northampton	10	10	4	32	39	24
Bristol Rover	9	10	4	33	38	22
Grimsby Town	8	10	6	28	35	22
Newport County	9	12	3	37	40	21
Norwich City	5	9	10	21	27	20
Southend United	8	13	4	23	34	20
Brentford	6	11	7	35	42	19
Reading	8	13	3	27	35	19
Brighton and Hove	6	11	7	27	41	19
Portsmouth	5	10	8	25	27	18
Gillingham	3	13	7	21	52	13

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	25	1	2	67	19	52
Celtic	21	3	4	56	19	46
Partick Thistle	15	7	7	42	27	37
Motherwell	13	8	9	67	34	35
Airdrieonians	13	7	8	52	35	34
Hearts	12	8	9	43	36	33
Dundee	11	7	9	35	28	31
Third Lanark	13	10	4	54	37	30
Greenock Morton	9	8	12	45	38	30
Aberdeen	9	10	10	33	33	28
Queens Park	8	9	10	32	52	26
Albion Rovers	8	12	6	44	51	25
Hibernians	9	12	7	37	45	25
Ayr United	7	11	10	31	44	24
Kilmarnock	9	13	6	37	52	24
Raith Rovers	10	15	3	36	43	23
Falkirk	7	12	9	40	49	23
Clyde	10	13	2	33	38	22
Academicals	6	13	9	24	41	21
Clydebank	4	12	12	30	42	20
St. Mirren	6	20	3	33	52	15
Dumbarton	4	21	4	26	71	12

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — No change in leadership has to be recorded as the result of Saturday's matches in the three divisions of the English Association Football League for the leaders, Burnley, Birmingham and Crystal Palace gained victories and thereby held their position at the head of the standings. In the First Division the evenness of the play was testified to by the fact that six games were drawn. Intense interest was shown in the second meeting of the Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur, the former reversing last week's result and the match providing the highest score in the First Division.

The close race for supremacy continued in the Second Division wherein only goal average puts Birmingham ahead of Cardiff City, while in the Third Division Crystal Palace retained a 1-point advantage over Southampton by defeating Millwall on the second successive occasion. Scoring was high in the Third Division, two games yielding no fewer than six goals.

Chief interest in the Scottish Association football circles was centered in the first round for the Scottish Cup in which several league teams were participating. Most of these proved successful although St. Mirren went under to Armadale, and Falkirk was held to a goalless draw by Alloa Athletic. In the Scottish League the Rangers gained their usual victory, but Celtic and Motherwell had to share points. The results:

First Division

*Derby 1, Preston 1.
*Bradford City 1, Newcastle 1.
*Bolton 1, Oldham 1.
*Everton 1, Villa 1.
*Huddersfield 0, Bradford 0.
*Manchester City 1, Chelsea 0.
*Middlesbrough 2, Sheffield United 2.
*Arsenal 2, Tottenham 2.
*Sunderland 2, Liverpool 1.
Manchester United 2, *W. Bromwich 0.
Burnley 2, *Blackburn 1.

Second Division

*Notts County 1, Rotherham 0.
*Birmingham 5, Stockport 0.
*West Ham 1, Clapton 0.
*Fulham 0, Bury 0.
*Blackpool 1, Notts Forest 0.
*Cardiff 1, Bristol City 0.
*Coventry 3, Hull 2.
*Leicester 2, Barnsley 0.
*Sheffield Wednesday 1, Port Vale 0.
*Stoke 0, South Shields 0.
*Leeds 3, Wolverhampton 0.

Third Division

*Norwich 3, Newport 0.
*Brentford 3, Gillingham 3.
*Queens Park 4, Merthyr 2.
*Reading 1, Portsmouth 0.
*Brighton 1, Exeter 1.
*Southampton 4, Watford 1.
*Bristol Rovers 3, Swindon 1.
*Grimsby 1, Plymouth 1.
*Luton 3, Northampton 1.
*Swansea 2, South End 0.
*Palace 3, Millwall 2.

Scottish Cup

*Third Lanark 1, Hibernians 1.
*Ayr 1, Queens Park 0.
*Academicals 3, Raith 1.
*Clyde 1, Airdrieonians 1.
Armadale 2, *St. Mirren 2.
*Dundee 8, Inverness Caledonian 1.
Kilmarnock 4, *Arbroath 2.
*Alloa 0, Falkirk 0.

Scottish League

*Partick 0, Hearts 0.
*Celtic 1, Motherwell 1.
*Aberdeen 4, Clydebank 0.
*Rangers 2, Dumbarton 0.
Albion Rovers 3, *Greenock 1.

*Home team.

FRENCH RUGBY TEAM A WINNER

Defeats Scotland in the First of the International Matches for the Current Season, 3 to 0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Saturday) — France obtained a notable success here Saturday in the first international Rugby football fixture between that country and a United Kingdom team during the present season, Scotland being defeated by 3 points to 0. This is the first victory of France on Scottish ground and it was earned by the sheer merit of the visiting team which had six changes from the side originally selected. As expected the French backs were very fast and their tackling was sure, while the forwards, though perhaps not so good as the Scottish pack in the loose, managed to secure a fair share of the ball in the scrums.

The Scotsmen had two opportunities of scoring in the first half, but A. D. Laign was unable to make a penalty kick and a touchdown by A. L. Gracie was disallowed for a forward pass. After this Raoul Got carried the ball to within 25 yards of the Scottish line; but J. H. Carmichael pulled him down in time. A muddle among the Scottish backs allowed René Crabos to snap up the ball and transfer it to the agile French half, Eugene Billac, who promptly grounded the ball between the posts. Crabo's attempt to kick the goal resulted in the ball bouncing back from the post and the interval arrived with no further score.

In the second half the big advantage in the speed possessed by the French wings was apparent while A. T. Sloan was outclassed at standoff by Billac. The defense on both sides was equally good and neither attack could succeed in adding to the small score. The summary:

FRANCE		SCOTLAND
Vaguer, f		f, Laign
Doubee, f		f, Maxwell
Lasserre, f		f, McPherson
Biraben, f		f, McDougall
Pons, f		f, Murray
Coscoll, f		f, Bannerman
Larrien, f		f, Cumming
Berrurier, f		f, Gallie
Piteu, sh		sh, Hume
Billac, fh		fh, Sloan
Lobies, rw		lw, Kilgour
Borde, rc		lc, Gracie
Crabos, lc		rc, Thomson
Got, lw		rw, Carmichael
Clement, b		b, Forsayth

Score—France 3, Scotland 0. Try—Billac. Time—Two 40m. periods.

WALES AMATEURS DEFEAT ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WOLVERHAMPTON, England (Sunday) — Wales obtained the first victory the Principality has ever won in an amateur international Association football match with England when, contrary to general expectation, the English side was defeated Saturday by 2 goals to 0 at Molyneux ground. Only two players who appeared in the corresponding game last season were present at Wolverhampton and the English side was practically new as compared with the eleven that defeated Ireland recently.

The game was fairly even in the first half and each goal keeper was tested on occasion; but halftime arrived without any score. After the interval both G. H. Baker and Mitchell were fortunate in preserving their goal intact and Wales threw away a great opportunity when Edward Davies, center, failed to score from a penalty kick. Later, however, Davies made amends by heading the ball into the net from a pass which came from the right wing. Before the whistle went for time, play grew keener, the English forwards making great efforts to equalize, without result. Then Wales broke away and the result was settled by C. Edwards scoring a second goal. The summary:

WALES		ENGLAND
Price, ol		or, Buck
Jones, il		ir, Kail
Davies, c		c, Blair
C. Edwards, ir		il, Doggart
Edwards, Rhymney, or		ol, Davis
Jenkins, lhb		rhb, Long
Edwards, Gresford, chb		chb, Robertson
Lloyd, rhb		lhb, Spiller
Barry, lb		rb, Gates
Hayes, rb		lb, Bower
Mitchell, g		g, Baker

Score—Wales 2, England 0. Goals—Davies, C. Edwards for Wales. Referee—T. G. Bryan. Time—Two 45m. periods.

FEW DEFAULTS IN SQUASH PLAY

F. S. Whitlock of Harvard Club Defeats Joseph Walker 3d of Yale Club in Hard Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Squash Championship for players not listed on the ranking lists, classified as Class B, made a fine start on the courts of the Squash Club Saturday. Of the 28 scheduled to play, only six failed to appear, leaving nine matches actually played. Of these, the favorites won easily in every case, except in the match between F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, and Joseph Walker 3d., Yale Club. In the opening game, neither could gain an advantage of more than two points, tying at 3 all, 4 all, and so on to 13 all, when extra points became necessary. Finally 17 all was reached, and after service had changed hands several times, Whitlock captured the game point. He led in the second at 4—0, but Walker again squared matters, and they alternated in the lead to 10 all, when Whitlock again forged to the front, taking the next four points, within one of the match. Walker, however, brought his score to 13 before a wonderful drive by Whitlock to the back wall fell dead at Walker's feet, giving the match to Whitlock. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated S. S. Walker, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—6.

F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—6.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10.

J. C. Rochester, Squash Club, defeated Joseph Coffin, Columbia Club, by default.

F. S. Ritchie, Harvard Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—8.

Willis Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated J. W. Pulleyn, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—10.

R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, defeated R. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—5.

H. V. Crawford, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, 15—12, 8—15, 15—4.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated Joseph Walker 3d, Yale, 18—17, 15—13.

F. M. Simonds Jr., Columbia Club, defeated H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, by default.

R. F. Potter, Yale Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

Reginald Roome, Yale Club, defeated K. F. MacVaugh, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—5.

Lindsay Bradford, Yale Club, defeated J. F. Trounstein, Yale Club, by default.

Second Round

W. A. Kimbal, Columbia Club, defeated Kingsley Kuhhardt, Columbia Club, by default.

E. P. Pierce, Harvard Club, defeated A. B. Baxter Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated B. E. Whitlock, Columbia Club, 15—0, 15—0.

F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated C. W. Dingee, Crescent Athletic Club, 18—16, 15—8.

Moses, Columbia Club, defeated Shaw, Columbia Club, 12—15, 15—4, 15—5.

J. W. Ivins, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated A. C. Schermerhorn, Yale Club, 15—13, 17—15.

Van Gerbig, Squash Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 18—16, 12—15, 15—5.

PRINCETON BEATS CORNELL FIVE, 19 TO 12

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton and Cornell met here Friday for the second time in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race of 1920-21 and the Tigers reversed the decision of the first game by defeating the Ithacans 19 to 12. When they met at Ithaca December 20, Cornell won 24 to 20.

Friday's game was one of the best seen here in some time. Both teams guarded closely with A. H. Brawner Jr. '21 of Princeton doing some exceptional work in this department of play. The foul shooting of both teams was above the standard only 7 chances being missed in 24 tries. The summary:

PRINCETON		CORNELL
Jefferies, Wittmer, lf	rg.	Cornish, Pope
Opie, Winfield, rf	lg.	Sidman, Pope, Myers
Dickinson, c	c.	Rippe
Legendre, Brawner, lg	rf.	Barkalew
Bergen, rg	lf.	Molinet

Score—Princeton University 19, Cornell University 12. Goals from floor—Jefferies, Dickinson, Brawner, Opie, Legendre for Princeton; Barkalew, Rippe for Cornell. Goals from foul—Legendre 5, Brawner 4 for Princeton; Sidman 4, Molinet 4 for Cornell. Referee—T. J. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran, Navy. Time—Two 20m. periods.

IOWA STATE DIVIDES WITH KANSAS STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—Superior height and weight of the Kansas State Agricultural College basketball team combined with the accurate goal-shooting of Capt. H. L. Bunger '23, put the speed and short-passing game of the Iowa State College quintet in a two-game series here Friday and Saturday. Iowa State won the first contest 27 to 17 and lost the second 25 to 12. In the first game after trailing to a 10-to-9 score at the end of the first half, Iowa State rallied and advancing the ball in a brilliant attack ran up a decisive lead. The work of J. C. Green '23 and Capt. H. L. Shepard '21 in dribbling and passing the ball through the Kansas defense was noteworthy. Iowa State guards were at a decided disadvantage in covering the rangy Kansas forwards and center; the inaccuracy of the Aggies prevented their taking full advantage of this situation.

Captain Bunger was the deciding factor in Kansas State's favor in the second game. Shooting unerringly from well down the floor he caged 6 field goals and added 3 more points to his team's total on free total. The Iowa State men seemed unable to rally when points were necessary to even the score. The Aggies led by 1 point, 12 to 11, at the end of the first half. During the second period the count swayed back and forth until near the end of the game when 2 field goals by E. R. Cowell '21 and L. Lovell '23 gave Kansas State the deciding points. The summary:

First Game

IOWA STATE		KANSAS STATE
Green, Paige, lf	rg,	W. C. Cowell
Shepard, Boyd, rf	lg,	E. R. Cowell
Innes, c	c,	Jennings
Woodward, Willimack, White, lg	rf,	Knostman, Foval, Kuykendall, Williams
Currie, rg	lf,	Bunger

Score—Iowa State Agricultural College 27, Kansas State Agricultural College 17. Goals from floor—Green 4, Shepard 3, Innes, Currie, Woodward for Iowa State; Knostman 2, Jennings 2, W. C. Cowell, E. R. Cowell for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Shepard 5, Currie 2 for Iowa State; Bunger 5 for Kansas State. Referee—F. E. Birch.

Second Game

KANSAS STATE		IOWA STATE
Bunger, lf	rg,	Currie
Knostman, Foval, rf	lg,	Green, Paige
Jennings, c	c,	Innes
E. R. Cowell, lf	rf,	Shepard
W. C. Cowell, rg	lf,	Woodward, White

Score—Kansas State Agricultural College 25, Iowa State Agricultural College 21. Goals from floor—Bunger 6, Jennings 2, Knostman, Foval, E. R. Cowell for Kansas State; Shepard 2, Green, Innes, Currie, White, Paige for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Bunger 3 for Kansas State; Shepard 7 for Iowa. Referee—H. G. Hedges.

WASHINGTON STATE DIVIDES TWO GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington—State College of Washington and the University of Washington broke even in a two-game basketball series here, the University beating out the Cougars in the last 10 minutes of the first game by a score of 26 to 24, and the Cougars winning the last game, 23 to 15. In the first game the State players played all round the visitors, 18 to 6 in the first half. H. E. Sielk, the Washington center, and Lewis, forward, made 5 and 6 field goals, respectively, but seemed unable to get going in the first half. R. A. Cisna '22, playing center until he was put out of the game with five personal fouls, was the Cougar scoring machine, getting 5 baskets from the floor.

In the second game both teams played a defensive game, neither one getting a field basket until after 10 minutes of play. The first half ended with a score of 7 to 6 in favor of the University. Both teams came back in the second half with little let up in their determination but John Friel '23, Cisna and M. W. Rockey '21, found the basket easier than the State forwards. The summaries:

First Game

WASHINGTON		WASH. STATE
Talbot, lf	rg,	Loomis
Lewis, rf	lg,	McIver
Sielk, c	c,	Cisna
Bryan, lg	rf,	Friel
Crawford, rg	lf,	Rockey

Score—University of Washington 26, State College of Washington 24. Goals from the floor—Lewis 6, Sielk 5 for Washington; Cisna 5, Friel 2, Rockey 1 for State. Goals from fouls—Talbot 4 for Washington; Loomis 7, McIver for State. Referee—Samuel Moyer, Spokane. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Second Game

WASHINGTON		WASH. STATE
Talbot, lf	rg,	Loomis
Lewis, rf	lg,	McIver
Sielk, c	c,	Cisna
Bryan, lg	rg,	Friel
Crawford, rg	lf,	Rockey

Score—State College of Washington 23, University of Washington 15. Goals from floor—Cisna 2, Friel 5, Rockey for State; Sielk 3, Lewis, Crawford for Washington. Goals from fouls—McIver 6, Loomis for State; Talbot 3, Crawford 2 for Washington. Referee—Samuel Moyer, Spokane. Time—Two 20m. periods.

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VANCOUVER LOSES TO VICTORIA TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Playing a class of hockey far superior to anything produced before this season, and showing flashes of brilliant combination play, Victoria easily defeated Vancouver 4 to 1.

During the first 20 minutes Lehman easily upheld his wonderful reputation as a goal keeper by stopping shots aimed at him from all angles; but he could not check the two shots which Frederickson sent past him, and William Loughlin's shot which got by him when he was lying on the ground. Two fine passes from Dunderdale helped Frederickson to score on each occasion. Vancouver was quite outplayed in the first period. There was no score in the second, which featured brilliant end-to-end rushes of both teams and much hard checking, the home defense showing up to considerable advantage. Some of the best plays in the whole game were crowded into the last period, notably the shot with which Frederickson made his third goal. Right from the faceoff Vancouver made rush after rush on Fowler, but found the home goal tender right at the top of his form. Shortly before the end W. Adams, the Vancouver rover, scored his side's lone goal when he took the puck right from the center of the ice and beat the entire Victoria defense, Fowler having no chance with his shot from close in. The summary:

VICTORIA		VANCOUVER
Dunderdale, lw	rw,	Skinner
W. Loughlin, r	c,	W. Adams
Frederickson, c	r,	J. Adams
Oatman, rw	lw,	Harris
Johnson, cp	p,	Duncan
C. Loughlin, p	cp,	Cook
Fowler, g	g,	Lehman

Score—Victoria 4, Vancouver 1. Goals—Frederickson 3, W. Loughlin for Victoria; W. Adams for Vancouver. Substitutes—H. Meeking, G. Meeking for Victoria; Desireau for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ST. PATRICKS WIN IN FAST OVERTIME GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — St. Patricks furnished the surprise of the season here Saturday night when they defeated Ottawa by 5 to 4 after 17 minutes fast overtime play. The St. Patricks were always contenders and on the soft ice showed superior condition to Ottawa. The latter after taking an early lead lost their speed and could do very little by individual work. Corbett Denneny of the Toronto team scored the winning goal after driving in the pass from K. Randall. C. Benedict, who heretofore has been a tower of strength to the Ottawas, was off his game and allowed several easy shots to get by him. V. Forbes, on the other hand, was a veritable stone wall. He stopped dozens of hard shots and handled his team like a veteran. R. Noble on the visitors' line played great hockey and H. Cameron on the defense was brilliant.

For Ottawa, S. Boucher was the star and the only one who could carry the puck in the heavy slush. Ottawas are the champions for the first half, having finished up with a record of 8 wins and 2 losses. The line-up:

ST. PATRICKS		OTTAWA
Smylie, lw	rw,	Darragh
Noble, c	c,	Nighbor
Denneny, rw	lw,	Denneny
Cameron, cp	p,	Boucher
Randall, p	cp,	Gerard
Forbes, g	g,	Benedict

Score—St. Patricks 5, Ottawa 4. Goals—Randall 2, Noble, Denneny, Dye for St. Patricks; Denneny 2, Nighbor, Boucher for Ottawa. Substitutes — Stewart, Dye for St. Patricks; Mackell, Bruce, Graham for Ottawa. Referee — Cooper Smeaton. Umpires—E. Butterworth and J. Wallace. Time—Three 20m. periods and 17m. overtime.

CLEVELAND BEATS DULUTH

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Cleveland hockey team tightened its hold on the lead of Group 2 in the United States Amateur Hockey League by defeating Duluth 10 to 3 here Friday.

QUAKER CITY TEAM WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Quaker City won its first United States Amateur Hockey League game by defeating St. Nicholas, 6 to 1, at the Ice Palace Friday.

PRINCETON IS DEFEATED

PRINCETON, New Jersey — University of Pennsylvania defeated Princeton University in a gymnastic meet here Saturday, 34 points to 20. The Red and Blue wrestlers won 5 out of 6 firsts.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

WILLIAM AND I

An Art Discussion

When William absents himself from this column for a few weeks some one always writes to inquire, "Where's William?"

He has been in Washington "on business." He does not tell me what it is, William is secretive. I am open. We respect each other's idiosyncrasy. As this was his first visit to the City of Magnificent Distances, I was curious to learn his impressions. Oh, I forgot to say that William sent me a picture postcard of the White House on which he wrote, "I like it. I walked all around this quiet, lonely domestic-looking edifice, and I liked it better and better. I prefer the White House to Buckingham Palace: it's more of a home. Do you know that America is going ahead of the other nations in architecture? I mean the buildings of the past 10 years. Who's Kaemmerer? He's a peach (William uses slang discreetly) of a painter. I should like to live in the Octagon house. It's real colonial, and charming."

Washington must have agreed with William. He seldom praises, and he rarely writes so long a missive. I, too, have admired the Octagon house. His reference to Kaemmerer means, I suppose, that he has been enjoying that lovely Kaemmerer, brushed in delicately, swiftly, and with such assurance, of the "Beach at Scheveningen," hanging in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Kaemmerer was a Dutchman who lived so long in Paris that he came to be regarded as a Frenchman. As a craftsman he was expert and dainty. He painted scenes from social life under the Directorate and the First Empire, and one day he saw this frolic scene on the beach at Scheveningen—and painted his masterpiece.

On his return to New York I called upon William, having first seen that his lamp was in his window, a sign that he is willing to receive friends. I wanted to know what he thought of the new Lincoln Memorial, the new Freer Art Building and other Washington art episodes. He was not in a cheerful mood: he put, away, face downward, a photograph that he had been examining, and said sourly: "Why doesn't Sargent paint as well now as when he painted 'The Oyster Gatherers of Cancale' at the Corcoran? I'm told he did it before he was 20."

"Don't worry, William," I answered. "That 'Oyster Gatherers' is a good little picture, a fine little picture, but it was done under the impulse of youth. Greater knowledge and experience, while it gives much, and broadens and deepens, is apt to take away the first, fine careless rapture. A parallel case is the young Kipling of 'Soldiers Three' and 'Plain Tales' and the present Kipling."

William changed his ground. "Why don't they do things like this nowadays?" he asked, handing me the photograph which he had been looking at when I entered.

I laughed and said, "Why isn't there a Plato, an Aristotle, and a Phidias nowadays? Art doesn't improve, it changes—that's all. We are more expert, our technical processes have advanced, experimented and ripened enormously, but our vision is no finer than in the best days of Greece, Egypt and China. This, of course, is final: it can't be beaten."

"This" was the photograph that William had passed to me. It was a magnificent reproduction of two of the horsemen from the frieze of the Parthenon representing an idealized Panathenaic procession. "The Greeks were actual," I said. "In this frieze, in low relief, they recorded the procession as it swept up the Hill of the Acropolis; and this fragment, these two superb horsemen are part of it. My word, it's a wonder! How they sit their horses, how alive, yet how decorative they are!"

William nodded. He took the photograph, looked at it, then said, "I wish they had done something of this kind in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington in place of the Jules Guérin mural paintings. Have you seen them?"

"As far as it was possible to see them," I answered. "I crooked my neck and stared and stared, but they are at such a height, that I could make out nothing except a number of figures arranged in groups. Is it too much to ask that mural paintings should be in a place where they can be seen? What do you think of them, and the aspect of the Lincoln Memorial?"

William pursed his lips. He dislikes a direct question, and it was plain that he was unable to give the Memorial his unqualified approval. That did not trouble me as he never likes anything entirely, unless it be some exquisite bit of art flotsam that he has discovered himself. "Well?" I asked.

"Lincoln was a Gothic man," he said. "There was nothing Classical about him, and it took me some time to get used to the idea of enshrining his memory in the symbol of a Greek temple. But if we admit the anachronism it's plain to every eye that Henry Bacon, the architect, has done his work superbly. It's pure, and aloof, and mighty and majestic; but I miss Lincoln's humanity. That may be shown in Daniel C. French's colossal statue of Lincoln that faces you as you enter. I can't judge, as it was shrouded when I was there; but the carving of the 'Second Inaugural' and the 'Gettysburg Speech,' running down either wall, is fine. They do the Lettering business very well in America. Of Jules Guérin's mural paintings I couldn't make anything. They're too Beaux Arts for me, and I don't think they strike the right note in that austere building. Like you, I couldn't decipher their meaning. But, as you know, I'm rather pertinacious; so I prowled about the Washington bookshops and at last found a copy of an old number of the American Magazine of Art which contained an article on the Guérin paintings with reproductions of them. One set of the murals, I discovered, represents Freedom, Justice, and Immortality, and the other Unity, Fraternity, and Charity."

William was silent. His face assumed its sulky look. I never knew a man to take things so to heart which he cannot help, and for which he is not responsible. Presently he said, "I don't like allegorical figures either in murals, or in sculpture. Freedom, Justice, and so on, in paint and in marble, don't mean anything to me. Models, however comely, decked out as abstractions, leave me cold. Jules Guérin is an accomplished artist, and if his murals had a position where they could be properly seen, possibly I should admire them, but I don't think they are suitable where they are. I should like something in the method of those horsemen of the Parthenon frieze, low relief, bold and simple, with plenty of blue and gold, some symbol of Lincoln's life running round the building, suggesting what he came from, as the memorial itself symbolizes what he has become in the hearts and minds of men. But don't ask me for a subject for this Lincoln frieze. I can think of nothing."

As he spoke an idea came to me, as ideas do, seemingly from nowhere, and I said, "Did you see in the paper the other day that somebody from California has just presented to the National Museum in Washington the iron wedge with which Abraham Lincoln used to split the rails? He cut the initials 'A. L.' in the surface of the wedge himself. Well, how would Lincoln the Railsplitter do as a subject for the frieze?"

William smiled. He was pleased. Quick on the uptake is William.

"Think of it," I continued, "The Railsplitter! All the early life of Lincoln, all that he was, and sprang from may be symbolized by the craft of splitting rails in which he was an adept. How it lends itself to decorative treatment; how fine the action, rhythm and gestures of wielding the ax and the wedge. Why it could begin with the tree, cutting it down, its fall, the saw at work, the splitting of the rails, placing them in position, and then the final panel, the fence, well and rightly made, as Lincoln would make it, winding out of the picture. It would be an actuality, the beginnings of Lincoln and as worthy a place in his shrine as the idealized representation of the Panathenaic Procession was on the walls of the Parthenon."

"It's an idea," said William, "and because it's an idea you will be scourged for it. People hate ideas, especially other people's. I had an idea when I was in Washington which I offer to you. It may do for one of your go-as-you-please articles."

"Be careful, William," I said.

"Listen," he murmured. "Do you recall the appalling architecture of the Smithsonian Institution, outside and inside? It was built in the worst period, about 1850. It hurts me to look at the Smithsonian: it hurts me more to enter it. And next door, just over the street, is the new Freer Art Gallery, a beautiful building, a joy to look at. The growth of American culture is typified in the 70 years that separates the Smithsonian from the Freer, one utterly awful, the other joyously lovely. There's your article. I could be eloquent about it."

"If you stay much longer in America," I said, "we shall find you on the lecture-platform."

William relapsed into gloom.

—Q. R.

RUSSIAN DRAWINGS SHOWN IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A picture gallery has been opened in Dawson Street, Dublin, by J. Crampton Walker, who purposes holding a series of monthly exhibitions there. Mr. Walker, who is himself a well-known artist, is devoting the first of these exhibitions to a selection from the works of Miss Winifred Cooper, who has spent a considerable time in Russia and was there during the revolution of 1917. These are mainly landscapes and presentments of peasant life in Russia, and give, not the mere tourist's view of the outward and picturesque, but something of the inward life of the peasantry in Tourgeniev's district—the government of Orel.

Many of her pictures are of anti-revolution times, others were drawn during the revolution. "What Is Freedom?" shows a group of peasants sitting in a rustic cabin by the light of a hanging oil-lamp, trying to solve the problem. There are nine figures in the group, all with the same anxious look in their eyes, their heads turned toward a man in the center who is asking the question. In the "Festival of the Revolution" is seen a crowd of men with rebellion in their rugged countenances, carrying red flags.

Miss Cooper shows several cottage interiors resembling those in Ireland. Nowadays the Russian cottages or "izbas" are mostly built of brick, but many of the old wooden huts, mostly without chimneys, still remain. The floors are earthen and the inhabitants frequently sleep on them. As presented by Miss Cooper, these peasants are extraordinarily attractive, with a distinctive beauty which is enhanced by their clothing—the red and blue shirts of the men; the scarlet "sarafans" and brilliantly colored aprons and head kerchiefs of the women. This exhibition is interesting because of its artistic value and also because of its historical value.

STARTING A NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sudden though belated seems this art event of prime importance and magnitude. It is nothing less than the practical inauguration of a National Portrait Gallery, with the initial public exhibition, at the Metropolitan Museum to and through February 12, of 20 portraits of distinguished leaders of America and of the allied nations in the world war, together with a large general picture of the signing of the Peace Treaty in the historic Hall of Mirrors in the palace at Versailles; all these painted from life and actuality by eminent American artists, under direction of a National Art Committee, to be presented as the nucleus of the aforesaid National Gallery, housed in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

It was not until the spring of 1919, when the Versailles Peace Conference was in full session, that the United States put forth any concerted artistic effort to make an official pictorial record of the war. Then, under the leadership of the Hon. Henry White, and with such influential patrons as Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Arthur W. Meeker, Herbert L. Pratt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, and Dr. Charles D. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, the big idea was conceived and carried out of sending to Europe eight or 10 of our ablest portrait painters, and giving them opportunity to study from life the world's mighty soldiers and statesmen assembled in council at Paris. The diplomatic complexities of this formidable undertaking, no less than the real hardships and handicaps encountered by the artists in Europe, were surmounted in a way that should make a history in itself. But the great object was achieved, and the United States possesses a collection of real war portraits which, in comparison with those officially provided for on a grander scale by countries like France, England, and Canada, has at least this distinction: that it is broadly international, including representative men of the various allied states, instead of being a restricted national family affair.

Nation-Wide in Character

In order that the gift of these paintings to the National Portrait Gallery at Washington should be truly nation-wide in character, it was arranged that individual cities should each provide for a small group of the portraits, to be financed by their local art patrons, all of whom will be duly honored in permanent record at the final installation of the collection. The presentations to date represent the reservations made respectively by Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, and San Francisco. The choice and assignments of the artists—which, of course, have nothing to do with this distribution of localities—are as follows: Chicago—Field Marshal Haig, Marshal Joffre, General Amando Diaz, painted by John C. Johansen; Cincinnati—Albert, King of the Belgians; Premier Lloyd George, General Pershing, by Douglas Volk; Cleveland—Premier Bratiano (Rumania), Premier Pashich (Serbia), Prince Saionji (Japan), by Charles Hopkinson; New York—President Wilson, General Leman (defender of Liége), Marshal Foch, by Edmund C. Tarbell; San Francisco—Cardinal Mercier, Premier Clemenceau, Admiral Beatty, by Cecilia Beaux. Yet to be assumed by other cities are: Premier Borden (Canada), General Currie (Canada), by Joseph de Camp; Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians; Premier Hughes (Australia), Premier Veniselos (Greece), by Jean McLane; Admiral Sims, by Irving R. Wiles; Herbert Hoover, by Edmund C. Tarbell; and Premier Orlando (Italy), by John C. Johansen. Mr. Johansen is also the painter of the large picture, "Signing the Peace Treaty, 1919," including 24 of the principal delegates.

Portraits to Order

These canvases, with their life-size faces and figures, and occasionally dramatic or spectacular pictorial treatment, make an imposing array in the museum's grand gallery of special exhibitions. Necessarily, the proposition as a whole was too much of a "large order," hemmed in with exigencies of time and circumstances, to call forth a uniform high order of artistic merit. These are portraits made to order—documents, rather than drama. The most that can be expected is an interesting assemblage of contrasted high-caste racial and national types, observed with intelligence and perhaps here and there with individual distinction, by trained artist eyes of modern American adjustment.

It is curious to note that these American artists as a rule show livelier reaction to their foreign than to their native assignments. Neither Tarbell's studiously posed "President Wilson'" nor Wiles' coldly conventional "Admiral Sims," nor Douglas Volk's standing figure of "General Pershing," with a horse oddly dwarfed and distanced in faulty foreshortening, will be likely to set a classic standard. On the other hand, Volk's "Lloyd George," a nearly profile portrait of the English Premier at work in his study, has unaffected force and dignity; and Tarbell's "General Leman" is treated with a suggestion of somber grandeur not unworthy of an historical presentment of this tragic hero of the war's opening outburst. Of the several works marked by character distinction or sympathetic insight visibly expressed in the artist's technical fabric, perhaps the most striking are two portraits of relatively secondary figures in the world group—Prince Saionji, the veteran Japanese statesman, and Premier Bratiano of Rumania—both by Charles Hopkinson.

In the Saionji presentment, the oriental imperturbability of the subject is rendered by a flat, almost unmodeled style of painting recalling those primitive Chinese Holbeins, the old Ming masters, while a cunningly placed inscription in Japanese characters on the background completes the illusion. The Rumanian personage is handled in a discreetly decorative mood benefiting a certain hauteur of features and bearing. It is a showy canvas, quite capable of holding its own with Miss Beaux's "Cardinal Mercier" in scarlet ecclesiastical vesture.

Johansen's large picture of the "Signing" at Versailles is a disappointment, for the same reason that Orpen's and other artists' attempts at the same panoramic subject have generally failed in coordinate pictorial effect. The scenic setting is too vast, the assembled figures of the great men are too small, and there are too many of them, even for identification of likenesses, unless with the aid of a charted diagram.

Special note should be made of the fact that the preliminary sketches for these National Gallery war portraits are on public view at the Arden gallery (599 Fifth Avenue), to remain there during and for a week after the current exhibition of the completed works at the Metropolitan Museum. These sketches, made from life and under exceptionally interesting conditions by foremost contemporary portrait painters, will attract the attention of all art lovers, students especially.

Before being permanently installed in Washington, the entire collection of war portraits will be shown in a number of cities throughout the Union, under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts.

THE SENEFELDER CLUB

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Aloys Senefelder invented the technique of lithography in the year 1798, he may have foreseen what a universal printing process it would become; he may perhaps have realized, before he passed away in comparative poverty, that the wealth he personally had missed or that had eluded him, would accrue in enormous proportions to those who followed him; but the probability is that, like many an inventor, he could only conceive of the application of his invention within the somewhat circumscribed limits known to him in 1834.

By that time, however, lithography was being very extensively used for all manner of purposes, and as a technical process was, especially in France, very highly developed, and but few additions have been made to the practical side of the medium since then. But some improvements were certainly made about that time and were lost again in the maze of commercialism into which the art has been thrown during the last 50 or 60 years. These developments have been mostly rediscovered recently and new methods of minor importance have been invented.

It is, however, desirable to remember that onward from 1830 Honoré Daumier, that great genius "qui avait quelque chose de Michel Ange sous la peau," was belaboring King Louis Philippe with those caricatures in lithography, which ultimately drove that pompous monarch from his unstable throne. How painful these bitter drawings were to the King can only be surmised from the amusement they give us nearly 100 years later. Doubtless these works were known to Senefelder and, if so, he must have been greatly astonished by the perfection of their craftsmanship.

A Bavarian Invention

This side of lithography was developed very largely by the French, and although the Germans, or rather the Bavarians, justly claim the invention, it is undeniable that French ingenuity and artistic comprehension gave us the perfected methods of lithography known to us today. Ever since its invention as a medium it was always and is now greatly appreciated by French artists.

Toward the middle of the last century the admirable skill of "Gavarni" gave us prints which remain models of technical perfection. Suave and easy in draftsmanship, rapier-like in their penetration of character and admirable in their lithographic qualities, these drawings show as well as any known to us how far the French carried the art. In consequence of this continuous use of artists of great repute—and what wonderful names can be cited as its devotees—Daumier, Gavarni, Degas, Fantin, Manet, Forain, Steinlen, Toulouse de Lantrec, Puvis de Chavannes, etc., lithography in France never fell to the depths of degradation that were reached in England.

It is now about 12 years ago that the proposal to found a club or a society of artists interested in lithography was first put forward in this country. As an art lithography had practically disappeared. Whistler, who loved the art and who produced some of the most interesting and beautiful works ever designed in the medium, was gone, and the only practitioners, Charles Shannon, A. R. A., and William Rothenstein, had for some time ceased to produce prints in lithography. Dealers in works of art were very disinclined to admit the lithographer into the sacred circle and when lithography was mentioned to the collector one found indifference when there was no active depreciation.

It was indeed a difficult question to decide on the most effective way of launching the scheme for the promotion of a new society. But usually when the time is ripe the opportunity is also favorable; and it was on the occasion when F. Ernest Jackson was showing to William Marchant of the Goupil Gallery some of his original lithographs, that the subject was somewhat tentatively raised by him.

Mr. Jackson was informed by Mr. Marchant that should such a society be created he would lend a gallery for the first exhibition of its works. Mr. Jackson at once communicated with those artists who had always shown a practical interest in the medium as a means of artistic expression, asking them whether or not they approved of the scheme and, should they do so, would they agree to give their support to further the interests of a society of original lithographers. The replies were unanimous in their disapproval of the formation of a new society for any purpose whatever. "There were too many small societies, most of which were quite unnecessary." "There was ample opportunity to show lithographs in the ordinary exhibitions, and therefore a society for such a particular purpose would be superfluous, etc., etc."

How little it was realized at that time, so short a time ago that the day of small groups of artists was even then upon us—much to the advantage of art and the artist and also to the art loving public, for it is now almost universally agreed, with certain notable exceptions, that the four-decker gallery of monstrous size, crowded from floor to ceiling with paintings in massive gilt frames of dimensions varying from a 20-foot canvas to a miniature an inch and a half square, is not an ideal environment in which to show prints and drawings.

The New Club

However, the Senefelder Club eventually came into existence, in spite of the very chilly reception of the first pourparlers, which reception may indeed have been providential, for when ultimately it was founded there were many more artists working in lithography, and there was a greater and more natural need for a "milieu" of their own. It was agreed that the name of the society should be the Senefelder Club. A committee of artists was elected to control its destinies. Their names were: A. G. Hartrick, F. Ernest Jackson, who was the real founder of the club, J. Kerr-Lawson and Joseph Pennell, who was elected the first president, and who resigned two years ago when he left England to take up his abode in America.

One of the strict rules of the club was that no print exhibited in its exhibitions was to exceed the number of 70 impressions: and this rule has not only been strictly adhered to but has proved itself to have been instrumental in raising the quality of workmanship, and has made the prints more desirable possessions for collectors. This rule could not always be applied to foreign exhibitors, but much care was taken by the committee to select works that were known to have been printed in small editions.

The first exhibition was held in the Goupil Gallery in the month of January, 1910, and a very excellent and interesting show was got together. It was very cosmopolitan in its character; French, German, Dutch and English lithographs were shown, and in this respect it resembles all the exhibitions which followed until the war broke out in 1914. The one desire of the club's president and committee was to get together a show of great interest to the public and one that would show the merits of the medium represented, and this policy was carried out without favoritism even to the club's own members; and that it has proved successful may be judged by the high artistic position of the lithographer today as compared with his position 12 to 15 years ago. The sales of prints at the first exhibition were, as was expected, but moderately good. The authorities of the Victoria and Albert and the British Museums made a number of purchases for the national collections, and this precedent has now become an annual practice, much to the advantage of the print and drawing collections.

New Zealand to America

During the last 10 years over 70 exhibitions have been held in every part of the world from New Zealand to the Pacific coast of America. Traveling exhibitions were arranged which visited in rotation no less than 13 of the large cities in Germany. Full advantage was taken of the fact that a print can be shown in duplicate at a number of places at the same time. Other spade work was carried on by means of public lectures principally by the president and F. Ernest Jackson, who both lectured and demonstrated to students in schools of art and to the public in general. This work has proved of the greatest value in arousing public interest in the art. The artistic influence of the club on lithography has been inestimable, and is maintained by its actual president, Frank Brangwyn R. A. If it be true, as is generally accepted, that the interesting thing in art is the revelation of the artist, then without doubt lithography need fear no rivalry, for by its means the artist's individuality and spirit are expressed in the most direct manner.

RYDER AND DAVIES SIDE BY SIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A sufficient reason—if reason be required—for pairing Albert Pinkham Ryder and Arthur B. Davies in the exhibition of a score of choice and unfamiliar little paintings at the Ferargil galleries, is that they hang remarkably well together. This accord brings out the real and deeper kinship of two American artists who, widely apart as they are in many essential regards, stand together as the chief, if not the only, modern, American, symbolist painters. A strange and splendid isolation is theirs—two distinct individualities, detached in a common idealism from the surrounding world of democracy, convention and materiality. Though Ryder came of New England parentage, and Davies' nativity befell in central New York State, neither the one nor the other is American in the essential nature of his genius, any more than are Poe and Whistler. Both are fundamentally original, both self-willed and self-developed, in their respective media of expression. The radical difference between them is that Ryder's impulse is satisfied with merely emotional manifestation in plastic color and form, without direction of thought or any definite organization whatsoever; whereas Davies, a consummate draughtsman, with a constructive color sense refined to the verge of abstraction, is ever an eager experimental alchemist of art, willing to stake a life's work on the ultimate discovery of pure beauty, embodied in its simplest yet noblest concrete terms.

Here, in two or three mystic figure compositions and half a dozen imaginative landscapes, you have a consensus of Ryder, who is a curio painter of unique and prodigious quality, but nothing else. Equally you have the essence of Davies in a few "White Nudes," amid glimmering glades of an idyllic earthly paradise; or the restful rhythmic "Balance of Golden Scales"; or the lovely lone figure, which might belong to Botticelli, symbolizing "Breathing Spring." Only a pragmatical, unimaginative mind could think these things vague, unintelligible, or cubist. They have, indeed, a virginal manner that is peculiarly their own, or rather the artist's own, because he rejoices in that rare independence of accustomed utilitarian life and things, when painting in fealty to his true guiding spirit.

For convincing evidence of Arthur Davies' sincerity and steady purpose in one unmistakable direction—namely, that of mural decoration—one has only to visit, in conjunction with the show of painting at the Ferargil, the comprehensive exhibition of his graphic work and related water color sketches, at the Weyhe print shop on Lexington Avenue.

EARLY WATER COLORS AT CAMBRIDGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

CAMBRIDGE, England — Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner and Constable. These are the great names which formed the crest of the great wave in English art after the ebb in the early part of the eighteenth century. With this wave there were many ripples, and because of the magnificence of those on the crest, the ripples are almost out of the sight of ordinary men. Yet these ripples, these lesser influences, helped to give great weight and volume to the onward movement of water color painting in England from the early eighteenth century to the supreme culmination brought by Turner in the last decade of his life. The value of these smaller men is very well shown to us in an exhibition of their work at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, arranged by Mr. Sidney Cockerell, the director, and Dr. Guillemard of Caius.

Surprise is the note struck on first looking round, and one wonders how it is that the charm of this man and that have escaped the notice which here we are only too eager to give. The age was extraordinarily prolific. Artists were much used in the illustrations of books and making what may be termed topographical landscapes. This must be borne in mind in considering the work of this period for methods suitable to the engraver were the fashion of the day, and gave that curious low-toned color scheme which is so characteristic. It is after the middle of the century that a wider, freer technique shows itself, and in the last quarter a great number of artists were working, with daring experiment, a close relationship, and consequently an influence upon each other.

The first to infuse nature into topographical drawing was Paul Sandby (1725-1809), a native of Nottingham, often called the "father of English watercolor painting," though this title has been given to many others. Sandby was the first English artist to practice aquatint, the secret of which is said to have been brought to England by the Hon. Charles Greville who purchased it from Le Prince, a French artist, and communicated it to Sandby. At Cambridge two early and simple Sandbys are shown with a very fine and important example of his late work. This drawing is broad and delicate on brown ground and entitled Harlech.

An even earlier painter than Sandby, William Taverner (1703-1772), is represented by a delightfully luminous and fresh landscape in Italy. Taverner was a proctor in Doctors Commons, painted by way of amusement and was known as one of the best landscapists, adding to his accomplishments that of playwriting. John Skelton, of whom little or nothing is known, was entirely forgotten until 1909, when the British Museum purchased five fine drawings at the Blofield sale.

The exhibition is rich in surprises of this kind, the most remarkable being two very fine drawings by Francis Towne (1739-1816), "On the Lake of Lugano" and "The Splugen." These drawings have nothing of the superficial or topographical in them. Perfectly modern in outlook; fresh and near to nature in coloring, they have something of Cozens and Girtin in them but far more modern feeling and expression than the work of either. They have a faint pen outline quite subservient to the color and are altogether among the most interesting drawings in the collection.

William Pass (1742-82) the master of Towne, is represented by a drawing of the Roman Monument in Luxembourg, and several other drawings of more or less interest by men of the same category, such as G. Robertson (1748-1788), W. Marlow (1740-1813) and John Smith (1749-1831) who is better known as Warwick Smith, having accompanied Lord Warwick to Italy to make drawings. Eight of these drawings are in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which also possesses one by Marlow. A drawing of modern outlook is that by Thomas Hearne (1744-1817). Hearne started life as an engraver, but deserted this craft for water colors, and as can be seen from this drawing, "View from Skiddaw," they are distinguished by some of the best qualities of the arts.

One very interesting exhibit at Cambridge is the minute book of Girtin's Sketching Club, held at Dr. Munro's house in the Adelphi, with a list of those present, who were George Samuel, Louis Francis, Paul Sandby Munn, T. Underwood, R. K. Porter, V. J. Denham. The subject set for the evening (September 28, 1799), was a wintry scene with a water mill forming a conspicuous part of the composition, illustrating lines from Cowper's "Task." The aspects from which the subject was approached by the various members, from the comic to the lyrical, is shown by the exhibition of the drawings. The practice of this club might commend itself to the groups of young painters today, for there is no doubt that such meetings gave great stimulus to the work of the members.

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THE HOME FORUM

Audubon in New York

To Thomas Sully

My reception in New York has surpassed my hopes. I have been most kindly (received), and had I seen Col. Trumball, I would have found him the gentleman you represented, but his absence at Saratoga Springs has deprived me of that pleasure.

New York is now an immense city. Strangers are received here with less reserve generally than at Philadelphia. I found the Academy well supplied with paintings, and sculptures of the Greek masters. The steam boats of the Sweet Ohio, with all their swiftness of motion and beautiful forms, do not interest the eye like those that are here tossing over the foaming billows with the grace of the wild swan. Were I a painter—ah, could I, like ——, carry in my mind's eye all my mind feels when looking at the Battery at the moon's tender reflections on the farthest sails, forcing the vessel they move with the very wind's heart,—express as he does the quick moving tar hauling in a reef at the yard's end,—and make on the canvas a noble commander speak, as you have done; then, my friend, I could show you New York's harbor and all its beauties. . . .

I cannot part with that Fair City (Philadelphia) this soon; I cannot help thanking Fairman, Peale, Neagle, Le Sueur, and many others besides McMurty for their attentions to me. Should you see honest Quaker Haines, beg him to believe me his friend; should you see Mr. Ord, tell him I never was his enemy. . . . .

John J. Audubon.

I leave for Boston tomorrow. Should you please to write to me, direct to Care of Messrs. Anshutz & Co., Pittsburgh, where I shall be in about forty days.—"Audubon the Naturalist."

A Representation of "Esther"

Madame de Sévigné, engrossed as she was with the affairs of the Grignans, found time to pursue in Paris the usual course of her quiet amusements. Her friends would not allow her to remain confined in the Hôtel de Carnavelet. One day she dined with Madame de la Fayette, another she supped at the Coulanges' with the Duchesse de Chaulnes. . . .

Madame de Coulanges and the marquise were contemplating at that time being admitted to a representation of "Esther" at St. Cyr. This institution, for the education of two hundred and fifty ladies of noble birth, had been founded in 1686 by Louis XIV at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon, and to be one of the chosen spectators of the performance of Racine's tragedy, by the young ladies was a much wished-for privilege. The King and Queen of England, and all the people of a "profound wisdom," had been invited by Madame de Maintenon to see the performance of her "little girls." Monsieur de Pomponne, who had received the distinction of being asked to one of the first representations of the piece, had given a glowing description of it to Madame de Sévigné. "The king had found it admirable; Monsieur le Prince had wept." Madame de Maintenon had spoken of Madame de Sévigné as one who ought to be added to the number of chosen spectators. "Madame de Maintenon said of me better than I deserve. I shall go to St. Cyr on Tuesday or Saturday." Madame de Coulanges, who was to return there with the marquise, found herself, through her intimacy with Madame de Maintenon, amongst the most favored, and she twice saw what so many others could not succeed in witnessing once.

"We went on Saturday," writes Madame de Sévigné to Madame de Grignan, "Madame de Coulanges, Madame de Bagnols, the Abbé Têtu, and I. We found our places kept. An officer said to Madame de Coulanges, that Madame de Maintenon had ordered that a seat for her should be reserved near herself. You see what an honor. "You, madame," said he to me, "you may make your choice." I placed myself with Madame de Bagnols on the second row behind the duchesses. The Maréchal de Bellefonds came by choice to sit on my right, and in front were Mesdames d'Auvergne, de Coislin, and de Sully. We listened to the tragedy, the maréchal and I, with an attention that was noticed; as were also certain praises in a low voice, and in their proper places, which were perhaps not to be found under the "fontanges" (headdress) of all the ladies. I cannot tell you the charm of this piece; it is a thing not easily imagined, and which can never be imitated; it is a harmony between the music, verses, hymns, personages, so perfect and so complete, that there remains nothing to be desired. The young ladies, who perform the parts of kings and other personages, are made on purpose for them. One is attentive, and feels no other regret than seeing the end of so admirable a piece. All in it is simple, all is innocent, all is sublime and touching; all the hymns suiting the words, that are taken from the Psalms and the Book of Wisdom appropriate to the subject . . . The measure of approbation given to this piece is that of discernment and attention. I was charmed, and the maréchal also, who quitted his place to go and tell the king how much he was gratified, and that he was seated near a lady well worthy to have been "Esther." The king came near our places, and after having turned, addressed himself to me, and said—"Madame, I make no doubt you are satisfied;" and I, without surprise, answered—"Sire, I am charmed; what I feel is above words." The king said to me—"Racine has great talent." I answered—"Sire he has a great deal; but in truth these young persons have a great deal also; they enter into the subject as if they had never done anything else." He said—"Ah, as to that, it is true." And then his majesty went away, leaving me an object of envy.—From "Madame de Sévigné. Her Correspondents and Contemporaries," by The Comtesse de Puliga.

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Sloan House, Charleston," from the etching by C. H. White

Athens and Her History

In the city of Athens, as a whole, we are painfully struck by the glaring contrast of extreme antiquity and extreme newness. There are buildings of yesterday; there are buildings of a thousand years back; there are buildings of two thousand years back, but the three classes stand out in marked and indeed unpleasant contrast to one another. There are no intermediate links such as there are at Rome, binding the great classes of objects together, and making them all fit into their places as members of one unbroken series. Hence, while at Rome we never forget that we are at Rome, at Athens we may sometimes forget that we are at Athens. That so it is is no fault of the Athenians, old or new. It comes of the fact that the Turk once ruled in Athens and therefore had to be driven out of Athens; while, as the Turk never ruled in Rome, he never had to be driven out of Rome. If this is true of the city in general, it is far less true of the Akropolis. There we can never forget that we are in Athens; and, if we use our eyes aright, we can never forget that the Athens in which we stand did not exist, as some seem to fancy, only for two or three centuries two thousand years back, but that its long history spans the whole range from our first glimpses of civilized Europe down to the warfare in which men still living have borne a part. It is but a narrow view of the Akropolis of Athens to look on it simply as the place where the great works of the age of Perikles may be seen as models in a museum. A truer and a wider view will begin earlier and will go on later. The Parthenon and the Propylaia are but the records of one stage, though doubtless the most brilliant stage, in the history of a city which ought equally to number among its records the primæval wall which was venerable and mysterious in the days of Thucydides and the bulwarks which were raised by the last Odysseus in warfare with the Turkish oppressor. In the eye of the true historian those earliest and those latest records, and the records of the long ages which passed between them, all have, perhaps not an equal value, but at least value enough to stamp them all as alike parts of the history of the city, all alike entitled to respect and veneration from every one in whose eyes the history of the city is precious. On the hill of the Akropolis and its buildings the whole history of Athens, from its earliest to its latest days, has been clearly written, and there it may still be clearly read wherever the barbarism of classical pedantry has not wiped out the record. The primæval wall, the wall of Themistokles, the wall of Kimon, all come within the charméd period. No one is likely to damage them. It needs, however, a wider view than that of the mere student of the writings, the mere admirer of the art, of two or three arbitrarily chosen centuries, to take in the full meaning even of the works of those arbitrarily chosen centuries. Those remains of the earliest masonry, for which we have to search behind the great buildings of the days of the democracy, those stones which rival aught at Argos or at Tiryns, have a tale to tell such as Argos and Tiryns cannot tell. Why was Athens Athens? How came that one city to fill that particular place in the world's history which no other city ever did fill? In the Homeric catalogue Athens stands alone; all Attica is already Athens, while every other part of the catalogue is crowded with the names of those smaller towns many of which passed away before recorded history begins. Marathon and Eleusis find no place in the great record. The work has already been done, be the name of the doer of it Theseus or any other, which made Athens all that Athens was—which fused together into one commonwealth the largest extent of territory, the largest number of citizens which, according to Greek political ideas, could act together as members of a single commonwealth. Athens could become all that she did become, because, in an unrecorded age, in an age of which those rude stones at least are the only record, all Attica became Athens. To that great revolution, none the less certain because its own nature unrecorded, it is alike owing that Athens in one age could rear the trophy of Marathon, and that in another she was chosen to be the head of regenerate Greece. The oldest wall—we may call it the wall of Theseus—and the latest wall of Odysseus are but the earliest and the latest pages of one story, bound together by the direct tie of cause and effect.—"Studies of Travel," Edward A. Freeman.

Architectural Styles in Charleston

It is believed that Charleston is exceptionally interesting because in its growth, through all its vicissitudes up to 1865, there was a certain continuity. In a social sense this was well marked, for from these beginnings there followed the development of a highly organized plantation system which made it a veritable metropolis, whither the planter resorted for pleasure . . . , for business and for education. Here he lived a part of each year in his "Town House," and here his children found opportunity for professional and mercantile careers. Thus there was a constant interchange between town and country, and Charleston's social organization never became in those years purely urban, nor did the life of the country-side ever become purely rural. . . .

Architecturally this continuity is especially noticeable because expansion and growth have not brought about the destruction of the old in the assimilation of the new. To the influences already mentioned must be added that of climate, and this cannot escape observation. We quote from the "Travels of the Duc de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt" such a comment:

"Some of the more opulent inhabitants prefer wooden houses, which they believe to be a good deal cooler than those which are of brick. Everything peculiar to the buildings of this place is formed to moderate the excessive heats; the windows are open, the doors pass through both sides of the houses. Every endeavor is used to refresh the apartments within with fresh air. Large galleries are formed to shelter the upper part of the house from the force of the sun's rays; and only the cooling northeast wind is admitted to blow through the rooms. In Charlestown persons vie with one another, not who shall have the finest, but who the coolest house."

The English architectural fashions are, in a general way, easy to trace through the modifications made by colonial needs and taste. While the great mansions of the Palladian School were being erected in England by its followers, such as Sir William Chambers (1726-1796), there grew up in England a less pretentious style employed by the middle classes for their more modest dwellings. These houses were often square in plan and laid out symmetrically. The great skill of the English carpenters and joiners added much to the charm of their interiors by the beauty of the panelling and wood-carving. The panels were larger than those employed during the previous century and were often painted, giving a brighter and more cheerful effect than the natural grain and color of the wood. This domestic style was often met with in the American Colonies before the Revolution, and Charleston has many fine examples of it.

After the Revolution we see the influence of Adam (1728-1792) in circular or elliptical rooms, or rooms terminating in a semicircular or segmental arc. We find attenuated pilasters and entablatures of very slight projection and a great deal of applied decoration, very refined and small in scale, but rather cold in its elegance, though this did not entirely supplant the more charming work of the wood-carver.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the "Greek (or Classic) Revival" was felt here as elsewhere, and intermingled with the two fashions that preceded it, the whole welded together by that dominance of climatic and local needs, which we have mentioned.—"The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, South Carolina," Alice R. Huger Smith and D. E. Huger Smith.

The Skaters

Above the frozen floods
Gay feet keep time,
Steel-shod, their measures beat
Insistent rhyme.
No cares oppress the hearts,
Glad youth makes light;
The winter skies and happy eyes
Alike are bright.

Shores where the summer waves
Have whispered low,
Echo the skaters' song,
As to and fro
Glide flitting forms,
And watch-fire's glow
Leaps into frosty air
And crimsons snow.

Fly, skaters, with wing'd feet!
The night wears on;
Be your stroke ne'er so fleet,
Night soon is gone.
With morning's dawn, the fires
In ashes lie,
And mountains keep their ward
Silently by.

—Grace W. Leach.

The Astronomer Royal

Among the other men whom I met at the Saville was Arnold-Forster, a nephew of the . . . statesman, Forster, who had stood our friend during the civil war. Arnold-Forster was a specialist in military affairs, who kept himself abreast of the latest discoveries in science and was always glad to supply information about them. It is the custom of the Saville that any one attending the ordinary served every evening at two long tables in the dining-room shall feel at liberty to converse freely with his neighbors without waiting for any formal introduction. One evening a friend of mine noticed that Arnold-Forster was holding forth to the man sitting next to him; and when they all went upstairs . . . my friend said to him that he had observed the animation of his conversation. "Yes," the insistent disseminator of information explained, "that was a very intelligent man next to me; and he seemed to be very much interested."

"What were you talking about?" was the query.

"Oh, I was just explaining some of the latest discoveries in astrophysics."

My friend smiled and said: "I should think that he might be interested in that. Don't you know who he is?—Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer royal for Ireland."—Brander Matthews.

A Little Road Not Made of Man

A little road not made of man,
Enabled of the eye,
Accessible to thill of bee,
Or cart of butterfly.

If town it have, beyond itself,
'Tis that I cannot say;
I only sigh,—no vehicle
Bears me along that way.

—Emily Dickinson.

God Made Man Free

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "Miscellaneous Writings," page 101, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The scientific sense of being, which establishes harmony, enters into no compromise with finiteness and feebleness. It undermines the foundations of mortality, of physical law, breaks their chains, and sets the captive free, opening the doors for them that are bound." It is self-evident that harmony and freedom go together, that they are inseparable, and it is also true that they constitute the only real inheritance of man. God, the living Principle of being, the first and only cause, is freedom itself and it is only logical to conclude that the effect of that cause, namely man and the universe, manifests the same freedom. Speaking of man as being free, means, of course, that he is free to enjoy the infinite blessings of being, which is only another way of saying that he is free from any erroneous sense of "finiteness and feebleness"; free from any limiting sense of matter. Just as long as anyone clings to the sense of material birth, maturity, and decay, are they going to merit the name of mortal, and experience the accompanying bondage; but the understanding of "the scientific sense of being" does set one free, in the full meaning of that word.

There is nothing that hinders freedom of thought and action more than the belief that, after all is said and done, death is inevitable and will put a stop to all activity. It matters little, even if the person firmly believes in some form of life hereafter, there still remains the dread and the fear of death. But Jesus said: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live." The import of this of course is, that those who understand and demonstrate the teachings of Christ Jesus are beginning to see that right here and now they are living in and are a part of the vast forever. As a result they not only experience increased spiritual understanding but the sense of encouragement and freedom that comes with it spurs them on with a greater desire to know more of God. We read on page 1 of "Christian Healing," by Mrs. Eddy, "History repeats itself; to-morrow grows out of to-day. But Heaven's favors are formidable: they are calls to higher duties, not discharge from care; and whoso builds on less than an immortal basis, hath built on sand."

It is not only freedom from this greater form of limitation, just mentioned, that gives cause for rejoicing, but it is also freedom from the smaller things of everyday life, for which a student of Christian Science cannot too often be thankful. The protection and freedom of right thinking can never be overestimated, but it must be remembered that right thinking is scientific thinking, which at once does away with spasmodic or haphazard reliance on Truth. Right thinking is the constant and persistent reliance upon the divine Mind or Principle of being and this alone bestows the blessing of freedom. It is often remarked, by those knowing nothing of the teachings of Christian Science, that Christian Scientists are a most unusually happy set of people. But it is small wonder, for who would not be happy when, for instance, they are freed from the fear of sickness, freed from the fear of accident or calamity, freed from the fear of loss of friends, home, or income; and in place of these fears are given Principle, in the understanding of which they meet and conquer every suggestion of evil. The very fact that evil of every sort can be faced and overcome, proves beyond doubt the unsubstantiality of evil; proves it to be without foundation and to be nothing but an erroneous belief which melts away with the coming of understanding.

All are blessed by that which blesses one. The blessing may be manifest in different ways to different people; for illustration, if one through the understanding of Christian Science overcomes a belief that something calamitous is liable to befall a friend or relative, not only the one who feared experiences a great sense of freedom, but also the one over whom the fear was held is free to go about his activities in a normal and natural way. This illustration is often applicable to the case of mother and child. The child is never more safe than when left in God's protecting care and the mother is never so happy as when she realizes this fact. It is only a belief in material law which keeps anyone in bondage to fears of any nature; but as Mrs. Eddy says on page 273 of Science and Health, "God never ordained a material law to annul the spiritual law. If there were such a material law, it would oppose the supremacy of Spirit, God, and impugn the wisdom of the creator. Jesus walked on the waves, fed the multitude, healed the sick, and raised the dead in direct opposition to material laws. His acts were the demonstration of Science, overcoming the false claims of material sense or law."

The moment it becomes absolutely clear to anyone that good is not miraculous or accidental but divinely natural, they at once begin to look for and see good manifest in their experience. The only thing unnatural and strange is evil, for evil is no part of God's plan for creation, and that is why Mrs. Eddy speaks of evil as error, showing on the very face of it that what is not a part of God's creation is non-existent. Then the thing to be looked forward to and to be expected is always the manifestation of good, harmony, freedom. It is always particularly helpful in this connection to think of God as Principle, because the effect of Principle is unfailingly the same and is always good. Principle does not act one way at one time and another way at another time, because it of itself is foundation, is substantiality; whereas so-called evil has no Principle and consequently has no substantiality or reality. On pages 130 and 131 of Science and Health, under the marginal heading, "All evil unnatural," Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Truth should not seem so surprising and unnatural as error, and error should not seem so real as truth. Sickness should not seem so real as health. There is no error in Science, and our lives must be governed by reality in order to be in harmony with God, the divine Principle of all being." The demonstration of this great truth establishes in our consciousness forever the fact that God made man free.

We Threaded Aisles of Dripping Fir

We tunnelled miles of silent pines,
Dark forests where the stillness was so deep
The scared wind walked a tip-toe on the spines,
And the restless aspen seemed to sleep.

We threaded aisles of dripping fir;
We climbed toward mountains dim and far,
Where snow forever shines and shines,
And only winds and waters are.

Red streams came down from hillsides crissed and crossed
With fallen firs; but on a sudden, lo!
A silver lakelet bound and barred
With sunset's clouds reflected far below.

These lakes so lonely were, so still and cool,
They burned as bright as burnished steel;
The shadowed pine branch in the pool
Was no less vivid than the real.

We crossed the great divide and saw
The sun-lit valleys far below us wind;
Before us opened cloudless sky; the raw,
Gray rain swept close behind.

. . . . . .

—Hamlin Garland.

The Great Western Pioneer

Every sunset which I witness inspires me with the desire to go to a West as distant and as fair as that into which the sun goes down. He appears to migrate westward daily, and tempt us to follow him. He is the Great Western Pioneer whom the nations follow.—Thoreau.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1921

EDITORIALS

King Constantine's Opportunity

THERE is a certain difficulty in dealing with the Greek question because of the manner in which the various factors which go to make it up are complicated. The Greeks, that is to say, have a perfect right to decide upon the government of their own country. If they prefer to call King Constantine back to power, and so practically to banish Mr. Veniselos, because he was compelled to keep the Greek army mobilized in order to secure the safety of Greece, that, after all, is their own affair. It may remind the man in the street of the fact that, centuries ago, their ancestors ostracized Aristides, because they were weary of hearing him called "the Just," but that was the affair of the Greeks of the age of Themistocles. There is, however, this difference, that the interests of the Athenians of the age of Themistocles were not bound up in an international treaty like that of Sèvres; whilst if they conquered at Marathon it was not because Sparta or any other power had come to their assistance.

The Greek of today is faced with the fact that he owes the recovery of unredeemed Greece to certain great powers which found themselves in political antagonism to King Constantine, and which secured for him the territory allotted under the Treaty of Sèvres. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that the powers in question should take exception, not to the return of Constantine, which is a purely Greek matter, but to the execution of the Treaty of Sèvres, with its far-reaching political possibilities, out of fear of the German leanings of the court of Athens, some day materializing. Fortunately, for Greece, Mr. Lloyd George has taken the ground that the country is entitled to its territorial aggrandizement quite apart from the fact that it never would have obtained it if it had not been for the labors of Mr. Veniselos. France, on the other hand, has taken the view of political opportunism, and is disinclined to strengthen Greece as a future possible ally of Germany. Thus, to use one of their own proverbs, is the immediate future of Greece upon the knees of the gods. In such circumstances true statesmanship should not hesitate for one moment. Unless King Constantine is placing the interests of his dynasty before the interests of his country, he should take the only step possible of satisfying the doubts of Great Britain and the fears of France, by calling to his assistance the great statesman who has spent his life year by year in restoring to his country something of the ancient glory of Hellas. A European statesman, whose name is known over the whole world, declared once, to a representative of this paper, that the only difficulty with respect to Mr. Veniselos was that he was too great for his country. This statesman, endowed with an intimate acquaintance of European politics, was foreseeing just such a crisis as occurred at the last Greek elections. He frankly expressed his doubts whether the Greeks understood how great a man was at the head of their government, or if they were even capable of being made to appreciate it. His view of Mr. Veniselos' ability was not a singular one. It was that which has been expressed, again and again, by every one of the allied statesmen who bore the responsibility of guiding the Allies through the war.

All of this adds to the responsibility of King Constantine if he hesitates to take the only step which can win for his country the unequivocal support of the Allies. Already the overthrow of Mr. Veniselos has reacted on Greek interests in a way that the Greek peasant has not begun to suspect. It has played exactly the political game of Italy, which is to strengthen the Turks at the expense of Greece, so that Italian influences in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the Adriatic may in no way be attenuated. It has also played into the hands of the politicians who have succeeded Mr. Clemenceau in Paris, and who are equally desirous with the Italians of seeing the Turk, rather than the Greek, powerful in Asia Minor. The acquisition by Greece of Smyrna and the Province of Aidin, together with the unquestionable claim of the Greeks to the Ægean Islands and to the Province of Pontus are, in the opinion both of France and Italy, facts which by no means make for the stability of their own claims in Syria and Cilicia. Now the only statesman whom Greeks possess with either the prestige or the ability to carry the destinies of their country to their ultimate conclusion is the man who, in the face of the full force of the opposition of France and Italy, secured for Greece Thrace and Smyrna, together with the reversion of the islands, and of Northern Epirus.

If, therefore, King Constantine hesitates at the present moment he may keep his crown, but Greece may be robbed of her heritage. No doubt the King, who was recalled from exile through the efforts of the parties opposed to Mr. Veniselos, is in a difficult position. He must surely recognize, however, that it is a question of the interests of the country or of the interests of parties, and that in such a conflict there should be no question at all as to his decision. In saying this it has nevertheless to be remembered that Mr. Veniselos has to be taken into account equally with the King. Mr. Veniselos' action, however, in bowing to the decision of the country, when he might easily have stirred up tremendous political difficulties for the new government, is a sufficient reminder, if one were necessary, of his intense patriotism and unselfishness. It is not necessary, then, to fear that if the King calls upon him he will not come to the assistance of the Greeks, on the terms necessary to insure his successful intervention. Already, unless the Greeks are blinder than anyone has yet taken them for, they must have learned that the defeat of Mr. Veniselos has not brought about, nor is it likely to bring about, the demobilization of the army. The very evils which the propaganda of the Royalists attributed to the Minister remain, and must remain, unaffected by his retirement. Thus if the King does not shortly do what the interests of the country demand, he may discover that his throne is not yet as secure as it might have been, and that Greece may one day become as tired of the present régime as it became weary of Aristides and Mr. Veniselos.

While the People Wait

IT IS not to be wondered at that popular interest has been aroused in the proposal to advance the time of the inauguration of the presidents of the United States and of the convening of newly-elected congresses from March 4 to a certain day in the preceding December. In response, apparently, to what has been accepted as an expression of the popular desire, a constitutional amendment has already been proposed in Congress. Upon the initiative, or the lack of it, of those who are convinced that the proposed change would be desirable, no doubt depends the fate of the resolution so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned. Congress seems to have entirely departed from what was once supposed to be an ultra-conservative policy toward proposed changes in the fundamental law of the land, no longer regarding as visionary, if not as actually dangerous, any sort or form of amendment to the Constitution, no matter how progressive or necessary such proposed change might be. Within comparatively recent years four important constitutional amendments have been submitted by Congress and approved by the legislatures of the several states. Prior to that, with the exception of the amendments found necessary to formulate the policies of the government following the Civil War, there had been no amendments to the organic law formulated and declared by the founders save such unimportant and formal amendments as were required to facilitate the operation of governmental machinery. Many changes in the Constitution had been proposed, to be sure, some of them important and no doubt beneficial in a measure, but conservative national legislatures saw, or claimed to see, dangerous tendencies in the desire to improve upon the work of those who had so wisely and so securely laid the foundations of the government. It should not be said now that their conservatism was narrow or that their precautions were prompted by timidity. The records of the great Constitutional Convention were still almost damp with the ink which had been so painstakingly spread upon their pages; the warnings of the framers of the great document were still echoing throughout the length and breadth of the land. The new Great Charter was found to be sufficient for their day and time.

But there have been great changes. The people of this day believe them to be progressive changes. Such, no doubt, they are. Methods of communication and traffic then undreamed of have brought the peoples of all the world into closer touch. The Pacific coast states are as near to Washington today, comparatively, as Ohio and Massachusetts were a century ago. Today the result of a national election is known in Cape Town or Tokyo almost as soon as it is known in Washington or New York. Today an agent or ambassador of the government can be sent to or recalled from Paris in a week.

It might, perhaps, be contended that conditions existing today particularly emphasize the desirability of doing away with the prescribed extended lapse between the date of the election of a President and his inauguration, as well as the longer lapse between the election of the members of the House of Representatives and the assumption of their duties in the ordinary course of events. It is true that the people have recently spoken emphatically and in overwhelming majorities for a change, and it cannot be denied that the usual routine at the White House has long been seriously interrupted and disorganized. Possibly the emergency, if it may be so termed, is greater than at any other time since the period in which Andrew Johnson served as President. But these considerations are aside and apart from the main question. The point to be considered is that the interim between the election and the assumption of office by the chief executive is unnecessarily long, and that this delay, under any circumstances or conditions, should be avoided, because no good reason for it now exists. The people of today should realize that they too are builders and founders. The duty of those of today is to go forward, in the light of a newer and better age, not, perhaps, in advance of their time, but at least abreast with it. Great reforms have already been wrought by wise additions and amendments to the fundamental law, and these without damage to the fabric of that law. It would be vain and foolish to say that even greater reforms are not still to be wrought. There is an immutable law of progress that cannot be reversed.

"Dissolving" the C. G. T.

THE recent proceedings in the French law courts as the result of which an order has been issued dissolving the Confédération Générale du Travail, the great French labor organization widely known as the C. G. T., approached perilously near the farcical. What the purpose of the government may have been in having the case of the Confédération tried in a small police court before a magistrate who "habitually deals with the most trivial cases," it is not easy to see. But one of the results of this procedure must be to incline many not to take the action of the authorities seriously.

There can be no question that, technically speaking, the Confédération has broken the law, that it has departed a long way from its original constitution as an entirely non-political organization. The charges made by the government counsel that it had become very largely a political organization, that it had promoted strikes for political purposes, notably to prevent intervention in Russia; and that in many other ways it had violated the strict letter of the law which controls professional associations, were all undeniably true. Nevertheless, anyone who has followed the history of the C. G. T. with any care will realize at once that such departures from a strictly legal status have been going on over a considerable number of years, and that they have not only been acquiesced in, but actually taken advantage of by the authorities. Thus, when Mr. Clemenceau was in power, during the war, he called upon Mr. Jouhaux, the secretary of the Confédération, to assist him in the tremendous task of maintaining and strengthening the labor front of the country. Mr. Jouhaux was consulted at every turn, and it is generally recognized that he could have taken office, practically at any time. It is true that, about ten years ago, there was some talk of proceeding against the Confédération on some such grounds as those which have now been taken, but this fact only emphasizes the point that recent activities of the C. G. T. do not indicate any change in policy.

In any event, the government action must necessarily be singularly futile, and it is, perhaps, for this reason that it was taken with so little impressiveness. It may be necessary for the Confédération to change its name, but whether the central organization of French trade unionism calls itself the Confédération Générale du Travail or the Union Générale du Travail can only be of very minor importance. The Confédération, moreover, as such, is really unassailable. No government can prevent the French trade unions, which are perfectly legal bodies, from combining and from having some kind of central office, and such a combination is all that the Confédération professes to be. It simply coordinates the activities of the trade unions, and, apart from them, has no separate existence. As one writer has pointed out, the trade unions, if they pleased, could tomorrow agree to appoint officials who would be common to them all, and who would take the united instruction of them all in precisely the same manner as Mr. Jouhaux and his fellow officers have hitherto done.

No doubt the future will throw more light on the situation, but meanwhile it is, perhaps, worthy of note that the prosecution of the C. G. T. was originally undertaken at the instance of the Millerand Government, and that Mr. Millerand himself was one of the first members of the Confédération to depart from the non-political attitude of that organization when he accepted office under Waldeck-Rousseau, in 1899.

The Whistler "Find" at Baltimore

ALL'S well that ends well. This pleasant platitude is a fitting finish to the story of the Baltimore Whistlers; and since the art columns of this journal have played a part in the discussion that led to the all's-well ending, it may be profitable briefly to recall the story. Also because the truth about the Whistler "find" has been arrived at through the ventilation of the subject in the art columns of the press. Errors, unintentional and in good faith, have been made, but the fact that they were printed has discovered the truth. So art columns are useful.

The story begins in the late autumn of last year. Suddenly, prominent American papers published a news item, with flaring headlines, describing "newly discovered Whistlers" at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore. They had been bequeathed to the Institute by Mr. George A. Lucas, and included, said the reports, eighty-two etchings, fifteen lithographs, forty water colors, thirty-six canceled or scratched plates, and two or three small drawings.

This was art news indeed. The Whistlerian dovecotes were fluttered, and if connoisseurs with dim memories of a Lucas collection in Baltimore of many years' standing, and suspicious of "news art stories" did not accept the "find" in its entirety, there was enough in the report to invite a special visit to Baltimore. Q. R., one of the art critics of this journal, made the journey; but before going he saw the editor of the International Studio and found that he, too, was alert about the newspaper "find." Indeed, he had telegraphed to Mr. Fitz-Roy Carrington, of the Print Room of the Boston Museum, asking him for an immediate article on the "newly discovered Whistlers." Whereupon Q. R. said to the editor, "You had better request Joseph Pennell to go to Baltimore and write an article on the Thirty-Six Canceled Plates and the Forty Water Colors, for the interest is in them rather than in the etchings, and any row about Whistler without Pennell in it is like "As You Like It" without the Melancholy Jaques. The editor agreed.

Q. R. went to Baltimore, saw the Whistler "find," and talked with Mr. Alan Bement, the new director of the Institute, whose energy is responsible for the attention given to the Whistler "find." It is not a find at all. The Lucas collection has been in the Maryland Institute for years, and includes, besides the Whistler items, several pictures, and about fourteen thousand prints, mainly by mid-nineteenth century French etchers and lithographers—a very fine and comprehensive collection. The Lucas bequest is only a find inasmuch as Mr. Bement dug it from dusty cupboards and portfolios, and realized the importance of the Whistler items.

Q. R. saw Whistler's etchings and lithographs and admired them as one always admires supreme examples of the master's skill. He did not see the forty water colors, as they were in the mounter's hands, but he was disappointed to hear that they were wash drawings, probably those done by Whistler for Sir Henry Thompson's catalogue of Porcelain. One water color he saw, unsigned, unimportant, but undoubtedly a Whistler. The thirty-six canceled or scratched plates were shown to him, and so interesting were they that he asked the curator for a list, which was published in this journal for December 20 last. Q. R. did not forget that, years ago, the Fine Art Society of London had published a volume of canceled plates of Whistler's etchings, but the contents of that volume had passed from his memory, and it was quite possible that Mr. Lucas had collected other canceled plates.

The article by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington duly appeared in the December International Studio. It was devoted mainly to a bright and scholarly disquisition on the etchings. Mr. Carrington ridiculed the report of a "find" of Whistlers, explained that the Lucas collection had been in the Maryland Institute for years, and was discreetly silent about the canceled plates and the water colors. Not so Mr. Joseph Pennell. He is never discreetly silent about anything, which is often to the advantage of art. He visited Baltimore; he read Q. R.'s article containing the list of the canceled plates, and he wrote a letter to this journal, published last Monday, wherein he states with some circumlocution, but with characteristic Pennellian finality, that the "water colors" are autotype reproductions for Sir Henry Thompson's catalogue of Porcelain, and that the canceled plates are torn from the book published by the Fine Art Society, which Mr. Lucas had broken up to add these plates to his collection. Mr. Lucas told Mr. Pennell this in Paris in 1904.

All's well that ends well. The art world would have been spared all this excitement if Mr. Lucas had left a note explaining what the canceled plates and water colors were. The Maryland Institute may be congratulated on knowing now exactly what it possesses in the Lucas bequest, and on having received an agreeable and far-flung advertisement.

Editorial Notes

HERE is an epigram from Mr. G. K. Chesterton which is worth considering. Whether it is in the cause of "national health" or for any other reason, he has always fought against the tyranny of inspection and interference in the homes of the poor. "Twenty years ago," he says, "there was a great talk of Socialism, that is, the State assuming everything in order to equalize everything. The argument for it which I used when I was a Socialist was that the poor man would thus be delivered from his poverty. The argument against it which I used when I ceased to be a Socialist was that the free man would thus be deprived of his freedom. Our rulers have since made a compromise about the poor citizen, they have taken away his freedom and left him his poverty."

A RECENT episode in connection with the English picture theaters is not without significance to other fields of film production. It has long been the firm conviction of many exhibitors that the public goes to the picture theater regardless of what pictures are included in the program. Hence, when business methods prompted the booking of films en bloc many months ahead, these exhibitors saw no consideration of public interest to interfere with this proceeding, and so new and superior pictures were sometimes held up for a year or more before reaching the screen. But a certain enterprising producer, equipped with a new film of unusual merit, refused to bide his time and launched his picture in any theaters he could find available. The film met with remarkable popularity. Other enterprising producers followed the example. The result is, as might be expected, that exhibitors discovered that the public will go to see pictures it really wants, and that the surest way of maintaining box office receipts is to put aside films which have been booked long in advance, in order to offer the people something they really desire.

IT IS of little use for Canada to cry over the spilt milk of neglected opportunity in producing an independent literature. The flood of American ephemeral publications, the dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, pouring over the border, must inevitably stimulate, sooner or later, a Canadian output. The present protest in Canada is a proof that it has aroused the country to its dilatoriness. Canadians can be in danger of being "Americanized" only if they fail to see that their tutelage period has passed, or if unfair methods have been employed to suppress the Canadian spirit for commercial ends. There is no proof that such is the case. Instead of complaining that they have fallen into a vassalage by "wasting millions on well advertised trash from over the border," let Canadians set to work to produce a robust and better literature of their own. The Canadian literary renaissance is due now.

IF THE right way to acquire any art is to practice it under competent guidance, then the Oxfordshire villagers who have formed the North Leigh Land Company, Limited, have embarked in the right way on their pursuit of the gentle art of landowning. Their guide is a former M. P., who offered to sell some of his land to villagers enterprising enough to venture to form a company. He has continued to help on strictly business lines, and now has the reward of seeing the company's success. Gardeners, carters, the village blacksmith, and hands from the Witney blanket factories are awakening to the responsibilities of landownership; they are realizing a large increase of profits by considering their neighbors' needs and supplying them. The experiment will be watched with interest by agriculturists and others.

OPINION of highway engineers has so closely approached unanimity with regard to what constitutes the ideal road that construction of a so-called "ideal section" of the Lincoln Highway, in the United States, according to the highest of standards, will soon be possible. This fact is disclosed by a discussion of replies to a questionnaire sent out by the Lincoln Highway Association's technical committee. Surprisingly few radical differences of opinion were found, the trend being toward wider, more permanent roads, a trend which, it may be noted, has gathered strength during the last few years, particularly in the eastern states. Students of road building everywhere are pretty well aware of this tendency, but in the "ideal section" there is the possibility of splendid innovations that will make easier the lot of the automobilist everywhere.

ALL of the Central American nations having now accepted the Bryan-Chamorro treaty, according to the State Department's information, the United States can presumably go ahead and build the long-awaited Nicaragua interoceanic canal. These nations in a conference have, it seems, agreed that granting to the United States such a privilege will not infringe upon their rights. Thus it is made unnecessary for the northern Republic to exercise further persuasion, the matter having been settled as it should be, by those whose closest interests are involved. There is apparently no seed of a Panama grievance in this Nicaragua prospect.

MR. JUSTICE SHEARMAN, in the King's Bench Division, amused his hearers by saying, "A public department after all exists for the benefit of the public." That is the way English people get rid of abuses, they laugh them out of court. Charles Dickens got rid of Bumble by making him ridiculous, and when little jokes appear on the subject of bureaucracy one may depend that it will wilt.